FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW ARMY LEADERSHIP

PY110321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2247 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (NA) -- The Defense Ministry tonight announced the members of the new Army leadership, which among others is made up of General Hector Rios Erenu and General Victor Pino as commanders of the III and II corps, respectively. Moreover, the official announcement also confirmed that General Raul Federico Schrimer will be the new deputy chief of staff while General Mario Aguado Benitez, who until now was commander of the V Corps, will be appointed military inspector general [director general de inspeccion militar].

The Defense Ministry reported that General Mario Jaime Sanchez will be the new commander of the V Corps, while General Guillermo Fonseca will continue to be commander of the I Corps and General Enrique Ottino will continue to be Army under secretary general.

Today, Defense Minister Raul Borras held a meeting with all generals on active duty, all colonels commanding brigades, and those who have been recommended for promotion, all of whom were called by the Army chief of staff, General Ricardo Pianta. According to military sources, they held a "cordial" meeting during which Borras imparted instructions to the high-ranking military chiefs, who were carefully briefed on a government report on how to resolve the crisis that developed within the Army last week.

According to reliable sources, Defense Minister Borras made several changes to the original proposal that had been submitted by General Pianta on how the Army leadership should be made up. Pianta suggested that General Pino should be appointed commander of the III Corps and General Rios Erenu commander of the II Corps.

There were also changes within the Army chiefs of staff, where Pianta proposed that colonel Gorleri should be made head of Command No 1 (personnel) and Colonel Caridi head of Command No 2 (intelligence). However, according to the information supplied by the Defense Ministry, General Schrimer will continue to be head of Command No 2. The official report also sttes that General Pianta proposed Colonel Medrano Caro as head of Command No 3 (operations), but that this command will continue to be headed by General Federico Minicucci. It was agreed, however, that General Vicente Belli should be head of Command No 4 (logistics). [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 2150 GMT on 10 July in a similar report adds: "Colonel Carlos Rito Burgoa will be temporarily in charge of the IV Corps, which is stationed in La Pampa."]

Morever, it has been learned that the group of high-ranking military officers and chiefs who advised the former Army chief of staff, General Jorge Arguindegui, will be transferred to other areas outside the Army chiefs of staff.

The generals and colonels who hold the most important Army posts reportedly held a meeting which started at 0900 on the fifth floor of the Libertador Building, the headquarters of the Army chiefs of staff. Shortly after noon today, Defense Minister Borras joined the military chiefs, with whom he met until after 1900. According to reliable sources, during the meeting Borras stressed the need to put an end to conflicts such as those involving the influence that some retired officers exert on some battle units and on the need to restore discipline in those units where there have been some recent conflicts.

It was added that most of the instructions imparted by Defense Minister Borras were addressed to the new commander of the III Corps, General Rios Erenu, who it is hoped will be able to solve as soon as possible the situation created as a result of the replacement of his predecessor, Pedro Mansilla. Borras also noted that the government is not willing to allow the Armed Forces to act as a deliberating body and that the government will react with all its might if it learns that this is taking place.

It has also been learned that the offical criteria used to appoint the new Army leadership was that of "not buying complete packages," but that "of analyzing appointments on an individual basis, taking into account the experience these men acquired during the 7 months of the administration.

BRIEFS

NEW DESTROYER COMMISSIONED -- The destroyer Sarandi was commissioned into the Argentine Navy Sea Fleet during a ceremony held at the Puerto Belgrano naval port. This destroyer is the last of a series of four MEKO-360 type vessels built in the Blohm Und Voes Shipyard and is the same as the Almirante Brown, the La Heroina, and the La Argentina, which are already operating with the fleet. It is fitted with an antiair-defense system with Aspide missiles. It also has a surface to surface Exocet MM-40 missile system and a 5-inch Otto Melara cannon. The vessel is 126 meters long, 14 meters wide, and has a tonnage displacement of 3,300 tons. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1929 GMT 25 Jun 84 PY]

FARES, FUEL PRICES RISE -- (NA-DYN) -- Bus fares were increased by 25 percent as from midnight while petrol prices went up by around 35 percent, the government announced. The minimum bus fare was increased from $a6 to $a7.50 and other rates will be $a9.50 and $a10.50. The minimum train fare will cost $a9.50. Premium petrol will cost $a35.70 per litre and regular petrol $a32.90. Gasohol was increased by 43 percent and other fuels by 26.7 percent with the new price of gas oil set at $a12.80 per litre. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Jul 84 p 1 PY]

RADIO BROADCASTING -- The director of national radio broadcasting has disclosed that discussions are being conducted with communications officials to use the National Communications Enterprise microwave system to serve the 40 national stations throughout the country. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 84 PY]

COCAINE TRAFFICKING NETS 2 BILLION ANNUALLY

PY060254 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 4 Jul 84

[By Jacques Thomest]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Jul (AFP) -- The cocaine kings are untouchable in Bolivia, where the authorities confess that they do not have the power to put an end to a lucrative market that has been estimated to let approximately $2 billion annually. This income is higher tham the country's internal GDP and it could pay 50 percent of the foreign debt.

Rafael Otazo, president of the National Committee for Drug Fighting, which was established 1 year ago by the democratic government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo, in an exclusive interview granted to AFP, stated today that there is no way of fighting that traffic.

The 200 tons of cocaine that are produced every year come from 70,000 tons of coca leaves that are collected in an area of 27,000 hectares in the tropical zone of Chapare, located 550 km east of La Paz.

According to a reliable source, the 20 cocaine kings, who are supported by an army of mercenaries and who have a squadron of single-engined planes for transporting the drug abroad, have approximately 20,000 private airstrips located throughout the vast uninhabited areas in the interior.

Otazo admitted that our services know these chiefs of the drug trade very well, but we have not been able to arrest any of them since our committee was created.

Otazo stated that we do not have the resources to arrest them and he estimated that a budget of a $1 billion is needed to eliminate this plague of drug traffickers. We do not have this sum, he said, just before launching an appeal to all countries of good will to aid Bolivia financially in its fight against the traffic of cocaine.

In Bolivia, a poor country where tin and natural gas continue to be its main resources, the prospect of an immediate profit thanks to the coca leaf, which can be harvested twice a year, has caused the arrival in Chapare of a large number of middle class persons who have been ruined by an inflation rate of 100 percent. Otazo said that they can easily obtain the equivalent of the minimum salary, which is $50. [sentence as received]

Every country defends the harvest of the coca leaf, but with money we could slowly replace this type of harvest with another type, he added. He said the cocaine network is the world's largest multinational enterprises.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN FINANCIAL AID -- Through a document signed at the Foreign Ministry today, the Italian Government has granted $51 million to Bolivia. Of this amount, $36 million is nonreimbursable funding for bilateral and multilateral projects in the agricultural, energy, and industrial fields. The remaining $15 million was granted in the form of a credit line to finance development projects. The agreement was signed at the end of a round of talks held with an Italian delegation in La Paz from 29 June to 3 July. The agreement was signed by Italian Plenipotentiary Minister (Sergio Balavicchino), Italian Ambassador to La Paz Luchino Cortese, Bolivian Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Jorge Crespo Velazco, and by Bolivian Interministerial Coordination Undersecretary Rene Fernandez Araoz. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 84 PY]

NICARAGUAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BRASILIA

PY101805 Paris AFP in Spanish 0421 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Jul (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera informed Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro about the situation in Central America during a meeting they held today in Brasilia.

A Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters that Talavera reiterated his country's support for the peace negotiations in Central America which are being held by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama).

The same source said that Talavera referred to the economic difficulties that the Managua government is facing, and said that Nicaragua hopes that Third World countries will help overcome them.

According to the diplomatic spokesman, the Brazilian foreign minister did not accept Talavera's invitation to attend the ceremonies commemorating the 5th anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution on 19 July.

PUBLIC SERVANT, MILITARY SALARIES INCREASED

PY030234 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jun 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- According to a very high Planalto Palace source, President Joao Figueiredo will today sign the decree law that grants a unified 65-percent salary increase to federal public servants and to members of the military. It is the salary readjustment for the second half of 1984 and it will go into effect on 1 July.

The first readjustment, which was granted in January, also amounted to 65 percent for the two categories of servants (public and military). Thus, in 1984 the public servants will have been granted an accumulated increase of 171.25 percent. Implementing a request of the Administrative Department of Public Service [DASP], the president authorized an additional 2,000 cruzeiros to be added to the salaries of 35 categories of middle level public servants before calculating the 65-percent increase. This was done in order to prevent the first two categories, which were taken as a direct base for the readjustment, from falling below the minimum salary.

With this new salary increase, the lowest salary of a middle level public servant will amount to 99,808 cruzeiros and the highest to 512,818 cruzeiros. The lowest salary of the higher level civil servant will amount to 282,760 cruzeiros and the highest to 880,994 cruzeiros. In the military category, the highest salary, which squadron admirals, Air Force lieutenant brigadiers and Army generals get, will amount to 4,620,000 cruzeiros (they are now getting 2,800,000 cruzeiros).

GUERRILLA PEACE PLANS CONTINUE TO PROGRESS

New Truce Expected Soon

WA653711 Rome IPS in English 6 Jul 84

[By Carlos Alberto Chica]

[Text] Bogota, July 9 (IPS) -- By the end of this month, two more leftist guerrilla groups will follow the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) lead, and lay down their arms, according to a top rebel leader.

"M-19" and the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) will sign a truce with the government on July 24, M-19 Commander Ivan Marino Ospina told reporters in an interview published today. The head of President Belisario Betancur's peace commission, which has been negotiating with the guerrillas since 1982, has declined to set a precise date for the ceasefire, but if Ospina's predictions are borne out, only one rebel organization, the National Liberation Army (ELN), will be left waging the struggle. Betancur's peace initiative, which has drawn support from groups as disparate as his ruling Conservative Party and the Communist Party, first bore fruit six weeks ago when the FARC began a year-long truce. The treaty marked a hiatus in over 25 years of warfare, in the course of which the FARC has built itself into Colombia's strongest guerrilla organization, with over 12,000 fighters under arms. But military leaders have long insisted that unless the M-19 could be brought into the peace process, any truce would be of only limited value. On the other hand, with the M-19 and EPL neutralized, Colombia's guerrilla movement would be effectively dismantled. The ELN, whose influence peaked in the 1960's, would be left alone in the field.

At a clandestine press conference held over the weekend outside the southern city of Cali, Ospina said the M-19 and the EPL were entering a truce as a preliminary to "a great national dialogue, in which the whole people can search for solutions to the country's agonizing problems." Workers, peasants, Indians, teachers, students, small and big businessmen would all be invited to take part in the "dialogue" to suggest "concrete measures to resolve the problem facing each of those sectors," Ospina said. "If the country's social forces and the government agree on tangible measures to deal with our people's penury, the M-19's truce will be a very long one," the guerrilla leader pledged. "We will commit ourselves to a ceasefire, our guns shall not sound so long as talks are under way, so long as the people are securing their rights," Ospina added.

Observers are hopeful the truce will come into force as planned, given that the guerrillas appear to be sticking to its despite the impositon of a "state of siege" since negotiations with the official peace commission ended last March. The government suspended a range of civil liberties on May 1, in the wake of the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. The murder was blamed on drug traffickers, however, not on the guerrillas. It remains to be seen, though, how far the government can meet the guerrillas' demands for social policies to improve the lot of peasant farmers. Caught in the grip of budget problems, the authorities are unlikely to be able to come up with enough money to fund the special lines of credit they have promised to farmers. And for the guerrillas themselves, as they emerge from clandestineness, there is the straitjacket of legislation and Colombia's notorious bureaucracy to overcome as they seek land and loans to start their new lives.

M-19, EPL To Observe Truce

PA101637 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Medellin -- Oscar William Calvo, negotiator for the Popular Liberation Army, EPL, has announced that effective 7 August the 19 April Movement [M-19] and the EPL will silence their rifles and begin to completely observe the truce.

The decision was announced after an agreement to this effect was reached by the leaders of the two subversive organizations, members of the peace commission, and Presidential Delegate Bernardo Ramirez, former minister of communications.

Before signing the definitive cease-fire and truce agreement, the government pledged to appoint a commission for negotiation and in-depth dialogue, which will be charged with traveling to the areas of guerrillas activity to meet with the M-19 leaders, according to Calvo.

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN GOVERNMENT, FINANCE MINISTERS

PA101903 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The president completed the formation of his cabinet with the ceremony to swear in new Government Minister Jaime Castro and Finance Minister Roberto Junguito Bonnet. The two officials assumed their duties in a ceremony held at Narino Palace today attended by many personalities from the political, banking, business, finance, and government sectors.

BETANCUR MEETS WITH PANAMA'S ARDITO BARLETTA

PA091958 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur received Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta at Narino Palace today. Ardito Barletta arrived in the country on a 39-hour official visit. President Betancur praised Ardito Barletta when he arrived in Bogota for his outstanding actions in Panama's domestic life, but especially because his presence at international credit agencies was a [words indistinct] for our countries.

In a brief speech at the military airport, the Panamanian leader said that he came to Bogota before his inauguration to hold talks with friendship and respect to bring the ties that already unite us closer, and to discuss the views we share on the needs of our peoples and the destiny of Latin America.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORT-IMPORT FIGURES -- During the first semester of 1984, Colombia achieved a positive balance of $39,400,000 as shown by its crude oil and hydrocarbon imports and its exports of oil derivatives, according to ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] President Rodolfo Segovia Salas, who said that exports for the first semester of 1984 increased by 8 percent over those for the same period of 1983. Imports for the same period decreased by 58 percent compared to 1983. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 84 PA]

ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO SEEKS UNITY ON DEBT ISSUE

PY102109 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2005 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jul (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today made a fervent appeal for Latin American unity to confront "the consequences of the profound and unprecedented crisis" affecting the developing countries and "posing the greatest challenge of recent decades at the continental level."

In an address delivered today in Lima during a reception given for him by his Peruvian colleague Sandro Mariategui, Caputo warned that "unless we implement in actions the principles and objectives we share, we cannot hope for any real and profound change in our international relations." The text of Caputo's speech was released in Buenos Aires by the Foreign Ministry.

The head of Argentine diplomacy yesterday traveled to the Peruvian capital, where he will meet with President Belaunde Terry and other government officials to analyze, as he said before departing, "the Latin American foreign debt and other topics of interest to both nations."

At the beginning of his speech, Caputo stressed that the Argentine Government's foreign policy is steeped in "a profound conviction of integration and solidarity" as the country moves through the "initial stage of the historical recovery of its democracy," which "is making it possible to rediscover our own self and our brotherly Latin American countries."

Caputo then went on to discuss the crisis affecting the developing countries, particularly those in the region. He said that because of its "profound and unprecedented" nature, this crisis is forcing governments to set aside their own unreachable goals and to make room for "a constructive and open dialogue" that will help "to overcome, united and confident, this profound crisis that disrupts the present and overshadows the future of our nations."

After noting the difference between the present concurrence of opinions and the situation during the crash of the 1930's "when each country turned inward," Caputo stated that democracy "has become the only alternative valid for our people, and we have to work for its stability and security." Caputo stated that democracy "constitutes the best framework for attaining our development goals and for carrying out the stable participatory programs" that the region needs to make "the solidarity integration of efforts" a reality, as the historical circumstances demand. He added that this is "an imperative mandate imposed by the common assessment of the situation and by the existence of the superior objectives that we share."

In another passage, Caputo referred to the Western character of these nations and to the adoption of "values and convictions that have been accepted not only as an irrenounceable inheritance (?but as ones that must be) enriched and enhanced." Thus he said that "it is only fair to demand solidarity in concrete terms from those who share the same ideals and envision the possibilities of an enterprise together." The Argentine foreign minister thus alluded to the world financial centers that hold the strings of the region's indebtedness package.

Caputo added that the staggering debt and the stringent terms imposed on foreign credits are badly hindering any attempt to bring about the economic recovery of our nations. He then criticized the reluctance of those responsible for the international financial system to adopt "more flexible positions."

The Argentine minister denounced that "despite the constructive attitude we adopted in the face of this dramatic situation, the interest rates are continuing to be raised in an unfair and arbitrary manner," thus making not only the region's tax burden heavier but "the possibility of fulfilling our international obligations more difficult."

After noting the "realistic and responsible" position of the debtor nations, Caputo said that "we are willing to make every effort and sacrifice" necessary to adjust our economies, but not at the expense of "our nations' hunger and impoverishment."

In another passage, Minister Caputo warned that "these unjustified aggressions" from the financial centers "not only imply risks for our democracies but also risks over the long run for the overall stability of the international system." He pointed out that "this complex picture of economic and financial dependency is being further strained by tensions stemming from the confrontation between the two superpowers." Caputo added: "Under one guise or another, the indirect or direct effects of those tensions reach our lands."

In this regard, he considered the Latin American situation "a new challenge that we must rise to in an effort to prevent those conflicts artifically incorporated into our geographic and political body from touching off internal confrontations within our individual countries or among brotherly nations in the continent." Caputo then said: "If we do not commit ourselves to joint action to overcome this dangerous situation, we will be impairing our governments' capacity for autonomous decisionmaking and, worse yet, we will be sapping our energy in the pursuit of objectives and exigencies that have nothing to do with our own situation."

After pointing out the progress made in the talks with the Peruvian authorities and Argentina's recognition of Peru's support for the cause of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, Minister Caputo asserted that "we will not let up in the defense of our rights to sovereignty over the Malvinas archipelago and in our effort to definitively excise "this anachronistic and unjust colonialist rule from the American continent."

In closing, Caputo said: "We are convinced that unless we concretely implement the principles and objectives that we share, we cannot hold much hope for a profound and real change in our international relations." He called for "an authentic spirit of Latin American fraternity in assuming the struggle to ensure for the countrymen of our nations a future of peace with justice and freedom."

AFP REPORTS ON 'NARCOTERRORIST' ACTIVITIES

PY060244 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Jul (AFP) -- The police reported here today that four policemen died and an unknown number of civilians and policemen were wounded last night, when members of the extremist group Shining Path dynamited a police post in the district of Aucayacu, in the Amazon area of Tingo Maria.

In other areas, five Cubans, two Colombians, a Spaniard and a German woman have participated in the planning of a series of terrorist attacks that have been carried out recently in the Huallaga Basin (Amazon area), where, in one of the eight subversive cells that were broken up, approximately 3 tons of military equipment -- weapons, munitions, explosives and police uniforms -- were confiscated and 77 narcoterrorists were arrested.

Colonel Nelson Reategui, who is in charge of 200 law enforcement officers, and who has the support of small planes and helicopter gunships, carried out the Pirana operation during the past few days, when he took the Alto Pacoche camp, the main training center for the narcoterrorists, by surprise and where he also found documentation regarding terrorist attacks.

During the operation, which was carried out in the Districts of Toriminto, Macomilla, Consuelo, Nueva Esperanza, Progreso, La Mar, and Alto Pacoche, a clandestine airstrip was discovered close to the camp and it has also been confirmed that the Cubans, Hernan and Julio Bravo, and the Colombian brothers surnamed Panchino, who were instructors, had been staying in the camp, but the source did not give any more details about them.

Colonel Reategui, who said that the arrested persons are lodged in the Huanuco and Tingo Maria jails, has stressed that all of them have confessed that they participated in a series of attacks that have been carried out by narcoterrorists over the past 2 years in the area.

It has also been revealed that another three Cubans, who have not been identified, the Spaniard Javier Gonzalez Castillo and the German woman Glenda Waxner, headed the attack on 22 June against the Tocache police post, where three policemen lost their lives and two were seriously wounded, according to a confession made by Norma Castaneda Solis, who is under arrest. The aforementioned foreigners have apparently taken refuge in the hills.

SHINING PATH ATTACKS TOWN, KILLS 27 PEASANTS

PY080038 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 6 Jul (AFP) -- A column of Shining Path guerrillas yesterday attacked the town of Chuhuin, northeast of this city, and killed 27 people, survivors have reported. This information was provided by seven injured persons who were evacuated out of Chuhuin by the security forces and taken to the Ayacucho hospital.

The witnesses recounted that from 100 to 150 guerrillas armed with rifles, machetes, and spears participated in the attack on Chuhuin, 100 km from Ayacucho. Three children -- 4, 7 and 11 years of age -- and a 19-year-old woman were among the injured.

In Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima, security forces at nightfall proceeded to make massive arrests of passersby, especially men and youngsters, in order to prevent further attacks, the soldiers said.

Well-informed sources have reported that since the terrorist violence began in May 1980, 3,845 persons have been killed in Ayacucho Department alone.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA'S SERGIO RAMIREZ ARRIVES

PA110113 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2242 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jul (EFE) -- Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in Caracas today on a 24-hour state visit during which he will meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Ramirez is on a tour of three of the Contadora Group natons -- Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela -- in an effort to "strengthen" the Group's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American problem. The Sandinist leader met with Panamanian President Jorge Illueca this morning. He will meet with Jaime Lusinchi today, and tomorrow he will go on to Colombia, where he is to meet with President Belisario Betancur.

Ramirez said that it is important that specific agreements be found within the context of the Contadora Group, "which we Nicaraguans see as an instrument for improving relations with other states, thus promoting detente in Central America and peace in Nicaragua."

On church-state relations in Nicaragua, Ramirez said that any problem that may arise is a consequence of the electoral campaign that has begun, which naturally gives rise to certain disagreements. "We are beginning a political campaign. We do not condemn the political attitudes assumed by some priests in the heat of the campaign, for priests are fully entitled to take part in demonstrations and rallies, as long as they are Nicaraguans," he said.

On the talks with the United States, he said that an understanding will continue to be sought, as long as the talks are approached with gravity.

PRC SENDS GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

PA110107 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 30 Jun 84 p A 12

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian has sent a message to his Venezuelan colleague Jaime Lusinchi in which he stressed relations between the PRC and Venezuela will continue to develop in coming years, and that the two countries' exchange and cooperation will also benefit unity and cooperation among the Third World.

The message was sent on the 28 June celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Venezuela. The text of the message follows:

Your Excellency Mr Jaime Lusinchi, President of the Republic of Venezuela, Caracas:

"On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the formal establishment of diplomatic relations by the PRC and the Republic of Venezuela, allow me to express, in the name of the Chinese people and government, my warm congratulations to Your Excellency and, through your honorable self, to the Venezuelan people and government.

"In the 10 years that have passed since we established diplomatic relations, opening a new page in the annals of PRC-Venezuelan relations, there has been a continued consolidation and intensification of exchanges and cooperation between our two nations in various areas. This not only serves the interests and wishes of our two peoples, but also benefits unity and cooperation among the nations of the Third World.

"I am convinced that through the joint efforts of our two countries' peoples and governments, the relations of frienship and cooperation that, fortunately, already exist between the PRC and Venezuela will certainly continue to develop in coming years.

"I express my best wishes for the prosperity of your country and the welfare of the Venezuelan people."

[Signed] Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, 28 June 1984

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA, GUYANA

PA110242 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Report by Ernesto Vega]

[Text] Our relations with Guyana have greatly improved, Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul said today after meeting with Democratic Action President Gonzalo Barrios. Morales Paul chose not to comment on his meeting with the AD leader, saying only that he is in constant contact with Senator Barrios:

[Begin recording] [Morales Paul, in progress] ...meet with Barrios.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] On President Betancur's proposal that the area claimed by both Venezuela and Colombia be jointly explored?

[Morales Paul] It is an interesting proposal, which must be examined.

[Reporter] But what is the government's specific position?

[Morales Paul] This must be assessed, it must be analyzed first. I cannot venture a reckless opinion on a matter as complex as this.

[Reporter] How are the two countries' relations?

[Morales Paul] Our relations are good and cordial, but this is a subject that must be assessed, for it has very complex political and legal implications.

[Reporter] Do you think that Venezuela should play a more active role on the issue of foreign debt?

[Morales Paul] This has been suggested, but I understand that the foreign debt problem has been properly handled and that progress has been made.

[Reporter] There will soon be a meeting in Costa Rica [words indistinct] to examine the foreign debt problem. What do you expect from this meeting?

[Morales Paul] Well, it is another meeting in which the Latin American countries will express their anguish and concern over the foreign debt problem and the hike in interest rates. I think that these efforts have already produced results and will continue to do so.

[Reporter] Finally, I would like to ask you about our relations with Guyana; what's the current situation?

[Morales Paul] Our relations have improved a great deal.

[Reporter] What about talks on a peaceful agreement?

[Morales Paul] Well, at this time [words indistinct]. [end recording]

TRADE UNION DEMANDS CHANGES IN ECONOMIC TEAM

PA101721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The powerful trade union branch of Democratic Action (AD), the social democratic party that rules Venezuela, today requested drastic changes in President Jaime Lusinchi's economic team.

This is the first crack in the solid support Lusinchi has received during the first 5 months of his administration from both AD and its trade union branch, which maintains iron-fisted control over the large Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV).

AD Trade Union Secretary Antonio Rios deplored that "the ministers who are holding the baton" of the government's economic policy look like people from Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry [FEDECAMARAS] (the business leaders)." Later, Rios explained that the list does not include Planning Minister Luis Matos, a key figure of trade unionism and a former CTV adviser. The other cabinet members are Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua who comes from a private economic group, Development Minister Hector Hurtado, Venezuelan Investment Fund President Carlos Rafael Silva, and Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez -- all traditional AD economists.

The AD trade union branch is disenchanted because of the slowness in implementing "compensatory measures" for the labor sector after Lusinchi authorized price hikes and other actions designed to "reactivate" the private production sector.

FRG'S KOHL CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Discuss Regional Issues

FL102200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1555 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid has proposed that creditor and debtor nations hold a dialogue to obtain international cooperation which would reactivate the flow of world trade and do away with inactivity. On greeting FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, De la Madrid said that there was still time to talk because Latin American nations do not avoid their responsibilities, but that they also should not allow any unilateral action to undermine them. De la Madrid stressed that after the Cartagena meeting, the new increase in interest rates placed obstacles in renegotiating the debt. He added, though, that it was still necessary to persist in this endeavor.

Mexico's president also talked about how world peace was hanging by a thread, and called for general disarmament and the unrestricted adherence to international law. He warned that if a nuclear war were to break out, neutral countries would not survive, either. De la Madrid added that the international community should not permit the Manichaeanism of confrontation between the East and West to enter the region -- transforming what is inexact simplistic reasoning into the underlying basis and tactic behind the problems which affect the region. He said that exacerbated social and economic problems have produced dramatic and contrasting realities such as those found in Central America -- problems which can only be lessened through negotiation.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl reiterated the FRG's support for the Contadora Group, and talked about the possibility of creating a cooperation plan between the European Economic Community and Central America.

Kohl agreed with De la Madrid that the international crisis of indebtedness is a burning problem which will only be overcome through cooperation talks among the debtor and creditor nations and the IMF, the World Bank, and the IDB.

On protectionist measures, Kohl said the FRG would -- as it had done at the economic summit meeting in London with a decidedly negative response to trade protectionism -- oppose this issue, and would fight for Third World nations' obtaining greater access to markets.

Referring to Mexico's economy, the chancellor underscored that it was surprising that a nation could continue without completely exhausting the possibilities offered by the EC's general system of preferential tariff.

Kohl stressed that Mexico should not worry about petroleum exports playing so small a part in bilateral trade relations, because West Germany does buy Mexican semi-finished and finished products and Mexico, of the Latin Amercian nations, holds second place in receiving West German investment.

Mexico and the FRG will look to strengthen and further their economic, trade, scientific-technological, and cultural relations. The balance of trade between the two countries favors the FRG with $106 million.

The FRG occupies ninth place as a buyer of Mexican products by absoring 1.2 percent of Mexico's total exports. The FRG buys coffee -- raw, granulated, and unshelled -- transort vehicles, honey, concentrated copper, and raw cotton, among other items.

Advocate Dialogue

LD101052 Hamburg DPA in German 0933 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid have advocated a policy of dialogue to achieve peace and stability in the world. During a dinner given by the Mexican president in honor of the chancellor on Monday in Mexico City, Kohl said both countries are acting on an international plane and in their regions to create structures of stability and cooperation. For Mexico and the FRG, foreign policy is active peace policy.

De la Madrid believes that only consultations and cooperation can lead to agreement and lasting peace. The world faces an inescapable alternative: "Either we introduce a period of cooperation between nations with the new century or we usher in an end to all time with the force of the atom." The most difficult task is to secure the continued existence of mankind, which is threatened by "stupidity and intolerance."

"For us, an active peace policy is simultaneously a political necessity, and and moral duty," the chancellor said in turn. Stability and peace are also the maxims of the Federal Government in its relations with the Third World. Three conditions arise from this:

-- the East-West conflict must be kept out of the Third World as far as possible;
-- conflicts in the Third World also affect the security of the Europeans; and
-- the industrial nations of West and East hold a joint responsibility to contribute to the development and stability of the Third World.

The Federal Government intends to play its part in the rescheduling strategy. But this task is made more difficult by the high level of interest rates, which pose a great threat to the stability of international finance and economic relations. In addition, protectionist tendencies must be faced.

The Mexican president, whose country is about DM250 million in debt, gave the assurance: "We Latin American countries do not want to withdraw from our responsibilities." He supports a "constructive dialogue" between lenders and debtors. The Latin American countries continue to be willing to participate in this, even after the latest rise in interest rates. Kohl said that the Federal Government is ready to support rescheduling over several years of commercial and public credits if successful and efforts are made by the country itself.

Together with Mexico, Kohl said, the FRG is for a peaceful political solution of the conflicts in Central America. The causes for these are above all economic and social, and they must be overcome by reforms on the basis of a "real, democratic pluralism which respects human rights." In this connection the chancellor emphasized the peace efforts by Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, which form the Contadora Group.

Mexico has emphasized on numerous occasions that the climate of true peace assumes the use of dialogue as an essential negotiating instrument, the Mexican president said. This has been the starting point of the Contadora Group's discussions. It is up to the governments in this region to display "their political will in an unequivocal manner" and to take concrete measures to ease this process in favor of peace and cooperation for the countries with interests in this region. In the wake of a somber path of violence in Central America, a silver lining is now discernible on the horizon, De la Madrid concluded.

Discuss Need To Help Nicaragua

FL101512 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Juergen Sudhoff, FRG spokesman, has said that Mexico and the FRG stated today that it is necessary to help Nicaragua through peaceful means and via an internal dialogue. He said that Germany has supported the young Nicaraguan revolution from the beginning. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulvedo and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke about the need to help Nicaragua solve its problems in these difficult times.

Sudhoff confirmed the fact that the FRG has agreed to attend the meeting of 10 EEC foreign ministers with Latin American foreign ministers which will take place next September in Costa Rica. He added that the FRG views the Cartagena agreement with extraordinary interest, reiterating that the FRG supports the movements that seek to consolidate peace in Central America. The industrialized nations listen with interest to the moderate tone of the Cartagena agreement, which shows how interested Latin American nations are in strengthening their mutual cooperation.

Kohl Remarks at Reception

LD110933 Hamburg DPA in German 0522 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 11 Jul (DPA) -- At a reception in the German Club in Mexico City yesterday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that there will be no genuine peace in Europe unless the Germans are given the right to determine their own path in history. But the division of the German people can be overcome only by peaceful means. "We stand by our German fatherland," he told an enthusiastic audience. Though reunification is not possible at this time, "that does not mean that we have no staying power." German policy is dedicated to peace and rejects the use of force. The NATO two-track decision was necessary to ensure a military balance, he added. He hopes that the time will soon come when there are no Soviet or American missiles.

On Tuesday the chancellor had no official talks with his Mexican hosts. He toured the ruins in Mexico City and the Volkswagen works in Puebla. He was then entertained by the governor of Puebla, Jimenez Morales. The chancellor is due to have a second talk with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid today. He will also meet members of the Mexican parliament. After a banquet for De la Madrid he will return to Bonn this evening.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL101550 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- An Australian Federal Parliament delegation headed by the legislator Lewis Kent today arrived at Mexico City International Airport to initiate a trip through Mexico and the Central American region to study regional problems firsthand. Upon their arrival, the delegation was received by the president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Luis Danton Rodriguez, and by Senator Victor Maldonado Mendoza. Kent said that the Australian delegation will remain in Mexico 6 days and then travel to El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The legislator spoke in favor of the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace and of avoiding war in any part of the world. He also said the Australian delegation will study the financial problems of each of the countries it visits.

ILLUECA, NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ SUPPORT CONTADORA

PA102023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Panama City, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- An official communique issued following the meeting between Panamanian President Jorge Illueca and Nicaraguan Junta member Sergio Ramirez states that the "Contadora document" is a decisive tool in the evolution of the Central American crisis.

Ramirez, who is on a quick tour to Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, informed Illueca about the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks held in Manzanillo, (Mexico) last month, the communique states. The presidential information office has characterized the meeting between Illueca and Ramirez as "very positive." The meeting was also attended by the Panamanian vice president and foreign minister, Carlos Ozores and Oyden Ortega, respectively, and by Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Guillermo Suarez.

The "document" of the peacemaker "Contadora Group" (Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela) has already been delivered to the governments of the region, which have until 15 July to present their suggestions, diplomatic sources have reported.

ARDITO BARLETTA RETURNS FROM COLOMBIAN TRIP

PA101524 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president-elect of Panama, returned to his country today at 1410 GMT following an official 2-day visit to Colombia. During his visit, Ardito Barletta met privately with Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo with whom he discussed bilateral matters and the Central American crisis.

PRESIDENT-ELECT INSTALLS WORKING GROUPS

PA100220 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Jun 84 pp A1, C10

[Text] Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta installed 10 more working groups for area No. 1, which covers investments and the creation of jobs, during a ceremony that was held yesterday at the ATLAPA Convention Center. With these 10 groups, the 23 groups for this working area are now complete, as the previous 13 groups were installed last Monday .

The primary function of these working groups is to contribute to the process of transition for the new government, under terms that will guarantee the fulfillment of Ardito Barletta's desire for national unity and the perfecting of democracy. The working groups will be responsible for examining the situation bearing on their assigned topics, making recommendations and proposing action to the president-elect.

There will be working groups in six different areas: No 1, Investments and Creation of Jobs, with 23 groups; No 2, Government and Administration, with 5 groups; No 3, Social Welfare and Integration,with 12 groups; No 4, Culture and Education, with 4 groups; No 5, Foreign Policy, with 5 groups; and No 6, Provincial Affairs, with 10 groups, which will work in their respective regions, including the San Blass region.

The working groups will deliver a preliminary report, which must be followed by a final report to be submitted no later than 31 July 1984. The president-elect has also asked the working groups to expand on or revise their conclusions, recommendations and proposals at will.

Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who was accompanied by Second Vice President-elect Roderick Esquivel, told the members of the groups that were being installed: "We want to give life to and enforce the democratic process, so that it can effectively solve the country's most serious problems." Ardito Barletta thanked those present for their participation in the working group, and said that "a government transition such as this is an ideal opportunity to put into practice ideas, recommendations, and proposals that can help in solving our national problems."

The following are the names and members of the working groups installed yesterday:

Reverted Areas: Marcelo Narbona, David Samudio Jr, Jose Luis Stanziola, Augusto Zambrano, Alberto Motta Jr, Miguel Machado, William Arthur, Rodrigo Candanedo, Ricardo Rodriguez, Jorge F. Lee, Samuel Lewis Navarro, and Julio Luque.

Transisthmus Transportation and Communications Systems: Roberto Lopez Fabrega, Guillermo Van Horde, Armando Contreras, Fernando Manfredo, Frank Morales, Enrique Williams, Osvaldo Hailbrun, Jose Dominador Bazan, Jose Arosemena II, Juan Materno Vasquez, and Antonio Stagg.

Urban Transportation: Nilson Espino, Jesualda de Sanchez, Angelino Harris, Richard Holzer, Rogelio Ortiz, Miguel Remon Barletta, Roberto Nicholson, Jose Antonio Alessandria, James Carter, Patricio Johnson, and Nelson Romero.

National Transportation and Communications: Rafael Aleman, Raul Cisneros, Jorge Lore, Pedro Arosemena, Javier Cardoze F., Elias Castillo, Carlos Orillac Navarro, Aristides Abadia Tribaldos, Eduardo de Bello, Victor Mendez, and Ivanor Alonso.

International Transportation and Communications: Mariano Oteiza, Monserrat de Oduber, Frank Santomeno, Camilo Fabrega, Carlos M. Arze, Humberto Goldoni, Juan Polanco, Alejandro Lange, Jose Guillermo Lewis, Gabriel Duque, Edward Watchtell, Stanley Motta, and Julio Altafulla.

Darien Program: Nestor Echevers, Sergio Castillo, Heraclio Barletta, Heliodoro Galvan, Oldemar Lescure, Edilberto Culiolis, German Torres, Teodoro Mendez, Luis Othon, Gabriel Lewis N., and Germinal Sarasqueta.

Energy Resources: Victor Fabrega, Juan Navarro Brin, Victor C. Urrutia Jr, Jaime Roquebert, Manolo Cabarcos, Simon Quiroz G., Arnulfo Ho, Ricardo de la Guardia, and Roberto Reichard, Jr.

Fishing Resources: Lenin Sucre, Carmelo Ciniglio, Armando Martinez, Panayotis Limberopulos, Richard Pretto Malca, Romas Guerra, Eduardo Lewis N., Mario Cherigo, and Idelfonso Riande.

Public Sector: Yolanda Escala, Ralph de Lima, Roberto Richa, Jose Chirino, Eligio Salas, Salas, Diomedes Concepcion, Jaime Sanchez, Anibal Galindo, Jr, Galo Pinto, and Donald Halman.

Housing Construction: Roberto Roy, Antonio de Leon, Luis Pabon, Joaquin de la Guardia, German Ruiz, German Sanchez, Aniano Pinzon, Carlos Valencia, Antonio Dudley, Carlos de la Togna, Adsinar Cajar, Carlos Moses, Arturo Diez, Margarita Perez, Dominador B. Bazan, and Federico Ritter.

Further Report

PA100040 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Jul 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] In a ceremony held on Thursday, 28 June, Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president-elect of the Republic of Panama, installed working groups that will handle the areas of government and administration, welfare and social integration, and foreign policy.

Tomorrow, 3 July, Dr Barletta will install the working groups that will handle the area of culture and education.

Here are the names and members of the working groups that were installed on 28 June.

Public Sector: Yolanda Escala, Ralph de Lima, Roberto Richa, Jose Chirino, Eligio Salas, Diomedes Concepcion, Donald Halman, and Luis Changmarin.

Public Administration Organization: Roger Decerega, Manuel Balbino Moreno, Rogelio Fabrega, Jorge Marengo, Eduardo Ferrer, Bill Williams, Roberto Rodriguez, Carlos Velarde, Zosimo Guardia, and Carlos Garcia.

Public Services Improvement: Rodrigo Moreno, Eduardo Rodriguez, Azael Purcait, Eduardo Henriquez, Fernando Manfredo, Norberto Calzada, Alberto Conte, German Bravo, Noris Wong, Franklin Ward, Ruben de la Guardia, Ramon Garcia, Ernesto Espinosa, and Juan Ventura Duran.

Civil Service Career: Rafael Mesquita, Joaquin Beleno, Ernesto Cordoba, Eduardo Vioter, Patricia de Picard Ami, David Amado, Edison Teano, Raul Taboada, and Enoch Velarde.

Reforms to the Administration of Justice: Olmedo Sanjur, Gonzalo Tapia C., Janina Small, Simon Tejeira, Cecilio Castillero, Secundino Torres G., Gilberto Sucre, Emeterio Miller, Jaime Aleman, Campo Elias Munoz, Alma M. de Fletcher, Gonzalo Rodriguez, Mayda Arango, and Woodrow de Castro.

Local Government: Augusto Cedeno, Dariniel Espino, Hector Pinilla, Norman Kwai Ben, Mabel de Leon de Quintero, Miguel A. Picard Ami, Rafael Hernandez Lara, Hector Zabala, and Ernesto de Diego.

Youth: Jose Vicente Romeu, Francisco Beens, Ludgardys de Schuverer, Liborio Garcia, Jr., Jerry Prado, Mariano Arosemena F., Dionisio Degracia, Didimo Escobar, Gloria Arosemena, Eduardo Roux, Rodrigo Esquivel, Enrique Victoria, Fatima Perez, Eduardo Valdes, Teodoro Navas, Nurys deSosa, and Eloy Mercado.

The Promotion of Women: Marcela de Rodriguez, Migdalia Fuentes, Maruja de Gorday, Tayra Barsallo, Clarita N. de Riba, Mamy Aleman de Allara, Eneida Avila, Marcela Barraza, Flor Eugenia de Molina, Sister Blanca Arizmendi, Betania Melendez, Norma Troestch, and Annette V. de Arosemena.

Family and Childhood: Bertilda de Rivera, Marianela Martinelli, Alejandro Tiniacos, Enrique Mon, Juan V. Correa, Alberto Bissot, Dorothy de Sing, Finita de Arosemena, Vanessa de Boyd, Carlos Malgrath, Alfonso Arias L., and Victoria E. Valdes.

Health: Juan Luis Correa, Egberto Stanziola, Enrique Garcia Gaspar Garcia de Paredes, Judith de Centeno, David Moreno, Alonso Roy, David Arauz, Karl Austin, Eduardo Reyes, Francisco Sanchez, Antonio Saturno, Benjamin Boyd, Jose Renan Esquivel, Eduardo Palacios, and Ernesto Arosemena.

Social Security: Jorge Porras, Alvaro De la Guardia, Marianela Morales, Edgar Rojas, Jaime De la Guardia, Manuel Chong Gomez, Rogelio Anguizola, Roberto Velasquez, Juan Ramon Porras, Ricardo Aleman, Armando Zapata, Samuel Quintero, Rodrigo Bernal D., and Rolando Rangel.

Crime Prevention: Marcela Marquez de Villalobos, Rogelio Cruz, Jaime Porcell Elaman, Joaquin Millan , Eligio Crespo V. Merardo Castrellon, Aida Libia de Rivera, Carlos Estrada, Carlos Raul Moreno Jr., Carlos Munoz, Leonidas Macias, and Yolanda Jurado de Vargas.

The Elderly: Victor Cruz Urrutia, Edgar Ameglio, Ely de Ledezma, Eduardo J. Vejas, Alfonso Rodriguez, Yadira E. de Barrios, Demetrio Dutary, Vilma P. de Alvarez, Antonio Sucre, Edgardo Lince, Ricardo Arango P., Juan Jose Moscoso, Rafael Barranco, and Marcel Navarro de Galindo.

Sports: Victor D'Anello, Tomas A. Cupas, Isolda de Paz, Virgilio de Leon, Alberto Garcia de Paredes, Juan R. Martinez, Eusebio Pedroza, Alfonso Mendez, Meliton Sanchez, David Menasche, Franklin Holneses, Alfredo Boyd, and Jose Vasquez.

Social Welfare and Integration, Ecological Matters; Stanley Heckadon, Jorge Illueca Jr., Georgina de Alba, Nelly de Smith, Ira Rubinoff, Eliodoro Galvan, Jose G. Rodriguez, Abdiel Adames, Jilma N. de Jurado, Pedro Galindo, Rey Bazan, and Gloria A. de Mendez .

Demography: Julio A. Laverne; Hildebrando Araica, Vilma Medica, Olga F. Linares, Cecilia R. de Lawson, and Maritza Herrera.

Substandard Living and Critical Poverty: Ana Hernandez de Pitti, Pedro Mora, Lizia Lu, Sonia Martinelli de Heckadon, Pilar Bares de Carranza, Narciso Parrado, Carlos Lee, Laureano Duran, Noemi de Vincente, Carlos Fabrega, Silvia Sanchez, and Oldemar Sota.

Indian Affairs: Apolonio Miller, Franklin Mesua; Ismael Herrera, Eladio Richard, Vicente Palacios, Monico Cruz, Jose Brown, Jesus Rodriguez Jallon, Victoriano Smith, Tuminelly Iglesias, Rafael Rivera, Aminta Nunez, and Ignacio Solis.

Foreign Policy: Fernando Cardozo, Marcel Salamin, Arturo Morgan Morales, Diogenes De la Rosa, Carlos A. Lopez Guevara, Juan Jose Amado III, Jose D. Bazan, Roberto Aleman, Jose Maria Cabrera, Romulo Escobar Betancourt, Gabriela Candanedo, Gabriel Lewis Galindo, and Victor Bocanegara.

DELEGATION OF LEGISLATORS TO VISIT CUBA

PA102345 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Eight legislators are traveling to Havana, Cuba tomorrow at the invitation of the Cuban parliament. Legislator Carlos Alvarado, who is leading the delegation, spoke to Televisora Nacional about their trip to the Caribbean island:

[Begin recording] [Alvarado] This is a commitment made by the legislation council. About 10 or 11 legislators and members of the National Legislation Council will be going. I hope that we can leave for Havana tomorrow at 1530.

[Unidentified reporter] Who is leading the delegation and who are its members?

[Alvarado] Legislation Council President Alfonso Govea has appointed me to lead this delegation, which consists of eight legislators and the assistant secretary of the council, given that the sessions are going to continue, the secretary will not be going. All those on the list which has been publicly disseminated will be going, with the exception of Raul Montenegro. [end recording]

Alvarado had this to say about the purpose and duration of the trip to Havana:

[Begin Alvarado recording] It is a friendly visit. We were invited by Cuban National Assembly President Flavio Bravo. It is one of the many visits that our assembly makes, just as we have received other delegations. These are exchanges among legislators, which contribute to friendship, to improved relations among peoples, and to a better understanding of each other. We are going with the intention of learning about the Cuban people's situation, their progress and problem; in short, everything that can be seen in this type of visit, which is quite brief and which has a tight schedule that has been drawn up for us. We will be there a week. [end recording]

LA PRENSA SEEKS 'SERIOUS' PROBE INTO DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA041807 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jul 84 p 1 A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] With each passing day, they become more entangled in their own lies. On the one hand, Diaz Herrera, on behalf of the General Staff, notifies the country that "investigations by the intelligence services, duly coordinated with the Attorney General's Office, have discovered ties between Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua and individuals involved in international drug trafficking." On the other hand, the next day, the attorney general makes ambiguous statements exempting Melo from any ties with the drug traffic, limiting the charge to "illicit association to commit an offense." However, at the same news conference, Chang Vega admitted that he, along with everyone else, learned of the case from the papers, thus demonstrating that the "intelligence services'" alledged "coordination with the Attorney General's Office" was mere rhetoric by Diaz Herrera. As if this were not enough, there are too many contradictions that need to be explained and shadows which need to be dispelled. For instance, who detained Melo and where? If the attorney general learned of the case in the newspapers, what time did he have to investigate all that he claims to have investigated? All of this reveals profound contempt for both national and international public opinion. And this is not to mention the insult given to the Panamanian people's intelligence, by thinking us capable of meekly and passively swallowing these gross stories. We demand an independent and serious investigation, one that not only goes deeply into this problem, to its final consequences, but that also punishes all who are guilty, without exception, and cleanses our national honor, now tarnished after 16 years of abuse and scandal.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ MEETS WITH SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA102005 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and his Salvadoran counterpart Jorge Eduardo Tenorio met at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Salvadoran foreign minister is accompanied by Sigfredo Nunez, the new Salvadoran ambassador to Costa Rica; Martin Maza Marteri, the foreign minister's adviser; Gloria Ayala, director of foreign policy; and Evelyn de Guzman, official in charge of Latin American affairs. The two officials discussed aspects of the two nations' foreign policy. A news conference will be held at the Yellow House this afternoon at 1600, and at 1700 the Salvadoran foreign minister will meet with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez. Tenorio has been in our country since last night.

PRIESTS EXPELLED FROM NICARAGUA ARRIVE

PA101439 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Eight of the 10 priests who were expelled from Nicaragua by the Sandinist government arrived last night at Juan Santamaria Airport. They include Spanish priests Vicente Caudeli, Santiago Anitua, and Francisco Castel; Italian priests Benito Laplante and Mario Fiandri; Panamanian priest Mario Madriz; and Costa Rican priests Manuel [as heard] Huerta and Jose Luis Monteros. All of them arrived in our country at 2030 on a TACA airlines flight; they were welcomed by San Jose Archbishop Arrieta Villalobos, who protested the Nicaraguan Government's attitude.

NICARAGUAN BARGE DOCKS AT PUERTO LIMON

PA100427 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A Nicaraguan Institute of Agrarian Reform, INRA, barge bearing 4 crew members; 12 passengers, 3 of whom were minors; and 6 Sandinist soldiers, commanded by a sublieutenant, arrived at Puerto Limon last night. According to a report released by the Costa Rican Security Ministry, Nicaraguan Sublieutenant Miguel Montalban Miranda said that the barge was en route to Punta Gorda in Nicaragua from Bluefields when bad weather had blown them off course. In addition, one of the barge's engines developed trouble and made the craft go adrift. It was impossible for the crew to prevent the barge from entering Costa Rican waters. The craft was located a mile from the Bay of Limon by a [word indistinct] tugboat, which tugged it to the wharf.

The six Nicaraguan soldiers will be interrogated by Intelligence and Security Directorate authorities in San Jose. Public Security Deputy Minister Johnny Campos said that the action to be taken on the soldiers will be decided after they have been questioned. As for the crew members and the 12 passengers, the authorities instructed that they be cared for while their barge is being repaired in Puerto Limon. Campos added that any who wish to remain in Costa Rica will be allowed to do so, including the Sandinist soldiers.

Attention has been called to the considerable quantity of arms on the barge, which include 9 AK-47 automatic rifles with 3,000 rounds of ammunition, 9 fragmentation grenades, 9 boxes of 10 82-mm shells, a bayonet, and 3 rocket launchers.

'ECOLOGICAL PARTY' ESTABLISHED, GOALS OUTLINED

WA110707 Rome IPS in English 5 Jul 84

[By Maricel Sequeira]

[Text] San Jose, July 5 (IPS) -- Latin America's first "ecological party" was born in Costa Rica this week, pledging to turn the tide of environmental destruction that is plaguing this Central American nation. Only 25 years ago, three quarters of Costa Rica's hills and valleys were wooded. Today, all but a third of the country has been denuded of trees, with cattle ranchers felling timber indiscriminately to create more pasture land. Costa Rica's future is being mortgaged "to satisfy the international hamburger market," laments geologist Alexander Bonilla, who founded the new Costa Rican Ecological Party (PEC). Bonilla is planning to model his group on greens parties in Europe which have flourished in recent years, especially in West Germany, where the ecologists are now the third largest political force in the country.

"The PEC arose as an alternative to traditional political parties, which don't see the ecology as a priority aspects of their platforms," says Bonilla. Not that the party plans to concentrate exclusively on purely ecological issues: It will be campaigning in local and national elections due in early 1986 with political, social and economic policies too, but from an overall environmentalist viewpoint. "The PEC will be concerned with the problems of housing, poor distribution of wealth and land, but it will orient everything towards development without destruction," says Bonilla.

And while the party has been created as an ideologically independent group, it is guided above all by the concept of non-violence, much as its European counterparts are. In Central America, of course, this commitment to pacifism has special meaning, as wars rage around Costa Rica's northern border. "Our party, precisely because of the situation Central America is in, will struggle for non-violence and non-intervention in the area, and against the nuclear arms race," Bonilla says.

Costa Rica is extraordinarily rich in its environment. Lying at a continental crossroads, it acts as a "bridge" between North and South America, and between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. With less than one hundredth of a percent of the earth's land surface, Costa Rica is home to 3.5 percent of all known reptile and amphibian species, some five percent of mammal types, and nearly ten percent of the world's bird families. "But there has been no political decision to protect these natural resources," argues Bonilla, despite the piles of legislation of the environment. The trouble is, he says, that none of the laws have any real bite, because the penalties they impose on polluters and destroyers of the environment are derisively light. "The destruction of our agricultural system by erosion, uncontrolled urban growth and the abuse of pesticides is obvious," Bonilla points out.

But he is not just a "back to nature" type, dead set against the use of any modern agricultural inputs. Pesticides have their place, he acknowledges, it's simply that he wishes Costa Rica would not import chemicals that have been banned elsewhere in the world for health reasons. "That's normal in Costa Rica," Bonilla says. "Products which can't be used in other countries because they have been found to cause cancer or sterility or genetic defects are used widely here. That's what we are going to fight against." He is also going to fight for trees, urging more rational lumbering policies, and greater efforts at reforestation.

At the rate at which farmers are cutting down trees today, there will be no forest left in Costa Rica by the end of the century outside a new national parks, Bonilla points out. And while cattle ranchers have expanded their pasture from 18 percent of the country's land area in 1950 to 42 percent now, only 0.8 percent of previously wooded land has been replanted.

Ecologists are concerned by this trend not only because of its environmental impact, but for economic reasons too. Unless the government does something about it, debt burdened Costa Rica will find itself having to import up to four million cubic meters of timber a year by the year 2000. It is that sort of link that Bonilla plans to stress in his campaigning: What people do to the environment affects Costa Rica's economic development, and thus its social fabric, and even its democratic system as a whole, Bonilla argues. "We are not going to form alliances with either the left or the right," he says, as he maps out his party's strategy. "We are going to be ahead of all of them, because our vision stretches beyond the end of the century, to the benefits of future generations." Bonilla is optimistic that Costa Ricans are already aware enough of environmental issues to support his new party. "But anyway," he adds, "just the fact that the PEC exists will force traditional parties to focus on ecological problems, which for us will be a victory in itself. After the PEC, whether we win or not, Costa Rica's environmental situation can never be the same."

SECURITY COUNCIL SAID VIOLATING CONSTITUTION

PA102224 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Jun 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Suspended Guarantees"]

[Excerpts] The National Security Council may become this nation's Pandora's box, for it contains people who are trying to support the policy pursued by the mangy dogs [a reference to the Sandinists], perhaps unaware that that policy is intended to destabilize the democratic system in which we live and to establish a regime here similar to that now being endured in Nicaragua.

In fact, in the last few days these forces within the Security Council have suspended individual guarantees that are prescribed by the Constitution as the basis of our democratic liberties and of our respect for the dignity of man and human rights.

On Tuesday, 72 hours ago, Nicaraguan newsman Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, a champion of freedom in his homeland, was arrested by Public Security agents and expelled from the country because he published some articles in LA PRENSA LIBRE that bothered the Mexican ambassador. The Security Council agreed to revoke the multiple entry tourist visa that had been granted to Montalvan, and he was asked to leave the country. By this action alone, our authorities violated Article 29 of the Constitution, but the Public Security officials went further: They arrested him and quickly obtained a Panamanian visa for him, so that they could send him there on the same day, thus violating another individual guarantee contained in Article 37 of the Constitution.

Only 48 hours ago, a light plane carrying five Costa Ricans was flying in our airspace and was hit by gunshots fired by employees of the Public Security Ministry. This took place despite the guarantee of individual rights contained in Article 22 of the Constitution, which states that "every Costa Rican can move about and remain anywhere in the Republic."

Yesterday, only 24 hours ago, the deputy minister of the presidency again declared that the government will not grant political space [espacio politico] to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], as if it, the Security Council, or any other official can grant or deny political space to anyone.

This empty statement, without legal substance, on some so-called "political space" is a way of claiming power that is not its proper concern. It is for the Constitution and the law to determine what foreigners may come to the country and how they should behave while here. If the FMLN, which is a guerrilla organization, is granted what has curiously been called "political space," we do not know how it can be denied to the FDN without violating the constitutional principle of equality before the law, because the only difference between these groups is that one is communist and the other is not. We are not advocating the entry of the FDN in our country; we are only pointing to another incongruity and another violation of a constitutional guarantee, because we feel that political space in this country must be regulated for exiles and not for political, military, or paramilitary organizations. With an arbitrary interpretation of what "political asylum" means, the government is also serving the mangy dogs and their friends.

One effective way of destabilizing the country is to act hastily, without an overall perspective on the legal effects of actions taken; it is in this way that law and order are weakened. If this continues, in disregard of the Constitution, then enough courage should be shown to suspend the constitutional guarantees through established channels and not in a dangerously de facto way, as is the case right now.

EDITORIAL WARNS MONGE OF 'COMMUNIST INFILTRATION'

PA110209 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Jul 84 p 2B

[Editorial: "Welcome, President Monge!"]

[Excerpts] Mr President: Please forgive us for not lauding the many successful results you reportedly obtained from your European tour. For our country's sake, we sincerely hope that your trip will in fact result in productive returns and that we will receive them in the very near future. However, our main concern today, beyond Costa Rica's prestige, is the effective maintenance of our national values. The job of winning a battle should not distract us from the real danger of losing the war in Costa Rica.

Mr President: We reject communism because we love liberty, and not because of economic anxieties or demogogical or opportunistic interests. This enables us to see that misery fertilizes the ground for communism. Communist leaders manage to confuse men who suffer from poverty by promising them an earthly paradise; of course, it does not exist, but when they find this out it is too late, and they have lost their liberty. Therefore, as democrats, our basic concern is social justice.

However, in order to have social justice, so that all Costa Ricans can have a minimally acceptable standard of living, we need to create wealth, for it is not a matter of simply distributing poverty. Taxes do not generate wealth, they merely transfer it. At the current extreme levels, taxes have more of an impeding effect on generating wealth. We do not want privileges for producers, but we believe that, at the very least, they should not be constantly discouraged by fiscal voracity and the state's obstructing gigantism.

Citizens have severely criticized the communist infiltration of your government. You know very well that this infiltration can only be proven with examples. In this respect, we think that there is enough reason for alarm. Furthermore, we have noticed that only proven democratic government officials, such as Volio and Salazar, have been furtively removed from their posts, as openly demanded by the communists, while government officials of other views are strengthening their positions. In this context, and knowing that one of communism's proven weapons is the secrecy of its actions, good sense should dictate that we get rid of any suspicious official. There should be no room for doubt here, so that we can maintain an atmosphere of confidence.

Mr President: We assume that those in the palace will tell you differently; they will tell you that your efforts were the eighth wonder of the world. Unfortunately, this is not so. The fact that you sat at the table with kings and European personalities does not do away with our national reality, which you have not faced with concrete measures and determination. Basically, you government has only protected itself from the storm, and contrary to its promises, has not set about building firm defenses that will guarantee truly better times for the Republic.

Mr President, although we hardly noticed your absence for the past month, we hope that as of today, you will make your presence felt through a firm determination to defend democracy.

BRIEFS

REGISTRATION OF NEW PARTY -- The Electoral Registry yesterday announced the registration of the Democratic Radical Party [Partido Radical Democrata], whose executive committee is presided over by former Public Security Minister Johnny Echeverria Brealey. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Jun 84 p 2 PA]

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS ATTACK FOUR ARMY BATTALIONS IN EAST

PA110405 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpts] According to reports released this morning by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, four Army battalions were attacked by guerrilla groups yesterday in various parts of the country's east. The Bracamonte Battalion, which returned to the country recently after being trained in Honduras, was attacked near the Tres Chorros Canton, in the San Agustin jurisdiction of Usulutan Department, but it suffered no casualties. The Arce Battalion, stationed at San Miguel, was attacked when a convoy was moving on Roosevelt Avenue in San Miguel, near a gas station. The rebels detonated a claymore mine, damaging one of the trucks and wounding a soldier. The Atonal Battalion, stationed at Usulutan, was attacked while moving on the road from Jiquilisco to San Francisco Javier. One terrorist was killed and another was wounded. These soldiers were en route to reinforce the counterinsurgency units in the area. The Lenca Battalion, stationed at Jocoro, Morazan, also suffered an attack, but no casualties were reported.

In addition, COPREFA announced today that a great number of rebels attacked vehicles near El Jiote, in the Chapeltique jurisdiction of San Miguel Department, damaging six privately owned trucks that were carrying cargo to eastern villages. It was reported that the resulting losses are sizable, and that the trucks' onwers have been left in a critical financial situation.

Finally, COPREFA reported that groups stationed near Santo Domingo stopped traffic again yesterday, puncturing the tires of five trailers, three buses, and a truck. Several vehicles were taken off the road yesterday, while others awaited removal or repair at the site of the attack, under the protection of the Armed Forces.

BUS FIRED ON IN USULUTAN; HIGHWAY ACTIONS REPORTED

PA110256 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] San Miguel -- The first bus that left early today for San Salvador was machinegunned near the Canton of Santa Anita, in the Mercedes Umana jurisdiction of Usulutan Department.

According to initial reports, the Santiago de Maria Red Cross arrived promptly to give assistance, because several passengers had been wounded, and others lay on the road. We have not yet been able to determine how many have been wounded or how serious their wounds are. It has been conformed to us, however, by both civilian and government sources, that the victims have been taken to clinics. Only three buses left for San Salvador this morning. Meanwhile, pickup trucks packed full of people have been supplying transportation from Quelepa, Moncagua, (Las Placitas), and places close to San Miguel. It has also been reported that about 40 percent of the normal traffic between San Francisco Gotera and San Miguel and La Union is moving, which means that these roads are constantly guarded and that no trouble has taken place.

Colonel Domingo Monterrosa of the 3d Infantry Brigade reported about 1 and 1/2 hours ago that heavy fighting was taking place this morning at km 51 of the Pan-American Highway, near San Felipe in San Vicente Department. Fifth Infantry Brigade troops ambushed guerrillas who had announced they would be roaming the area all morning in order to intercept all vehicles moving on the Pan-American Highway and other main roads in El Salvador.

There are no other activities to report in San Miguel; everything else in calm. All of the other cities in the eastern area are also calm. No incident has occurred, save on the roads, and the Army continues to patrol the Pan-American Highway.

COPREFA ON CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS, CASUALTIES

PA110154 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, communique issued 10 July]

[Text] A total of 11 FMLN rebels were killed yesterday in the course of various clashes with Salvadoran Army patrols. Members of the Lenca Battalion cornered rebels near La Ceiba, La Union Department, killing three and wounding an unconfirmed number of others. The troops pursued the rebels, caught up with them near the village of Bolivar, also in La Union, and the two groups engaged in combat, with a toll of two terrorists killed and three wounded. Troops from the 2d Infantry Brigade clashed with rebel bands in Los Mendez, in the Texistepeque jurisdiction of Santa Ana Department. Two terrorists were killed in that action. Units from the 6th Infantry Brigade came upon rebel columns in Primavera, the El Transito jurisdiction of San Miguel Department. One extremist was killed and an undetermined number were wounded in the ensuing clash. Another Army patrol surprised rebel columns in (Catorce de Julio), Jiquilisco, in Usulutan Department. One terrorist was killed. The Army sustained no casualties in any of these encounters.

VENCEREMOS CHARGES AIR FORCE BOMBING CIVILIANS

PA110316 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] At 1000 on 9 July, Dragonfly A-37 planes belonging to the dictatorship's criminal Air Force indiscriminately bombed densely populated areas in northern La Union Department. The A-37 planes dropped several bombs on the Cantons of Corralitos, La Joya, and Octillo, which are inhabited by unarmed peasants. This is another of the dictatorship's criminal bombings of peasant areas, resulting in dozens of dead and wounded among the civilian population. There have been countless such bombings by the criminal Air Force of peasant areas. The bombing of northern La Union Department was carried out by the criminal Air Force only a few hours after Napoleon Duarte declared in San Miguel that he was proud to be the commander in chief of these murderous Armed Forces.

HONDURAS

EL SALVADOR'S TENORIO MEETS SWAZO, LOPEZ, PAZ BARNICA

PA101610 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The first visit by the Salvadoran foreign minister to Honduras occurred today. Jorge Eduardo Tenorio met with the president of the Republic and the Armed Forces commander. According to Tenorio, his government has good intentions to find a peaceful solution to the border demarcation problem. Here is a report by Regina Osorio on this visit:

The Salvadoran Government will speed up the process of border demarcation between Honduras and El Salvador, Tenorio said today, after a meeting with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Armed Forces Commander General Walter Lopez, and Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica.

[Begin Tenorio recording] I want to tell you that the new Salvadoran Government has a firm political will to speed up the process to improve the conditions of understanding between the two countries. I have personally issued instructions to the Salvadoran section of the Joint Border Commission to speed up the demarcation procedures. Hondurans can count on the fact that their Salvadoran brothers have a firm determination to make progress on this. [end recording]

In regard to the training of Salvadoran troops at the Regional Military Training and Security Center (CREMS), the diplomat said:

[Begin Tenorio recording] I reiterate that we are very thankful for Honduran hospitality. We believe that this action and the acceptance our troops who are trained at the CREMS called for our recognition. Therefore, you can be certain, and the Honduran people must be aware, that we are very thankful for this and are willing to speed up the border demarcation procedure. [end recording]

Tenorio said that his country and Honduras have common enemies and that they must jointly defend themselves.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND NICARAGUA'S 19 JULY EVENTS

PA110300 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0125 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Jul (DPA) -- The Honduran Government will send an official six-member delegation to the commemoration in Nicaragua of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat revealed today.

Nicaragua and Honduras broke off diplomatic relations last May in response to the Sandinist artillery's downing of a Honduran military helicopter. Its eight passengers, five military and three civilians, were killed in the crash. Honduras recalled its ambassador, Colonel Isidro Tapia Martinez, from Managua that same month, and expelled Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Edwin Zablah from the country, in a move that foreshadowed a break between the two countries, which left only charges d'affaires at their respective embassies.

However, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat announced this afternoon that it will send a delegation led by Roberto Galvez, roving ambassador for Central America, to the Sandinist 19 July celebrations.

Galvez will be accompanied by Ambassador Tapia Martinez; Fernando Lardizabal, president of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise, COHEP, who will travel as an ambassador on special mission; and Manuel de Jesus Hernandez, Jose Domingo Castellanos, and Alejandra Aguero de Arguello, as advisers on special mission.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON CONTADORA PEACE PROPOSAL

PA101655 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Foreign Ministry communique issued 9 July]

[Text] Nicaragua has received the draft document submitted by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group within the framework of the negotiating process promoted by the Group and endorsed by our country.

We consider the document, submitted by the foreign ministers in their latest tour of the region, an effort containing aspects that enjoy the consensus of the Central American nations, but others that do not yet enjoy such consensus and that require further debate and reflection by Central American governments.

Nicaragua believes that this effort must intensify the basis principles of international law and relations among the states, as they make up the adequate procedure to generate the necessary mutual trust and understanding among the states.

Following such guidelines, the foundations are being laid to lead to ample and reasonable agreements that will ensure peace and stability in the region.

Nicaragua is carefully studying the draft document. It will submit its observations and comments to the Contadora Group within the next few days.

[Signed] Ministry of Foreign Relations

Managua, 9 July

RAMIREZ TO DISCUSS REGIONAL SITUATION ON TOUR

PA101736 Managua Radio Sandino Newtork in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Today Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, begins a tour of Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela to meet with the presidents of those countries, Jorge Illueca, Belisario Betancur, and Jaime Lusinchi, respectively. Ramirez Mercado and the chiefs of state will discuss the continued peace efforts made by Nicaragua, the aggression affecting our country, and the Central American situation. They will also exchange viewpoints concerning the Contadora Group's peace initiative. The government junta member will conclude his brief tour tomorrow when he will hold a news conference on the results of his talks.

CARLOS NUNEZ SPEAKS ON DEFENSE, ELECTIONS

PA072348 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] All of the Nicaraguan people shuld become a rampart against which the interventionist plans of the [Reagan] administration will crash resoundingly, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, has said. In a speech to close the political debates that have been under way for over 3 months, Commander Nunez Tellez urged all of the people to become involved in tasks to defend the national sovereignty:

[Begin Nunez recording] The first task to which we must devote ourselves is to guarantee and consolidate national defense. We must necessarily direct all of our efforts and all available resources to this end. That is why we continue to urge youths and the people in general to prepare to resist and defeat counterrevolutionary aggression and the ever-increasing possibility of a direct military intervention by U.S. forces.

We call on our people and on all of the nation's patriotic forces to prepare to wage a prolonged war of resistance, in order to survive the war of attrition to which U.S. imperialism is subjecting us. All political, economic, military, cultural, and diplomatic forces must be used as a rampart against which the diabolic plans against Nicaragua and the revolution will crash irreparably. [end recording]

The State Council president added that the active rearguard's primary task must be to ensure that the battlefronts are provisioned:

[Begin Nunez recording] The role that an active rearguard plays in a war situation is essential to the success of the fighting on the battlefronts. Therefore, the regions that constitute the rearguard must reinforce the front line of battle and must supply it with resources. For example, Regions 2 and 3 must occupy a vanguard position and must supply a large number of fighters for the war fronts.

Therefore, what we require from the rearguard is continuous mobilization, more efficient and disciplined labor, thrifty and more efficient use of our resources, and a resolute willingness to change places with the fighters in the trenches in defending our fatherland with weapons in hand. [end recording]

Addressing those who were present at the closing ceremony, Commander Nunez said that some international news agencies have circulated distorted reports to the effect that the electoral process will be suspended. On this subject, he said:

[Begin Nunez recording] We must repeat something that we have often said before: The electoral process will continue, because this is the duty of the revolution. The elections will not be delayed; they will take place on 4 November. The electoral campaign begins on 8 August and the citizens must register 27-30 July. This is part of the struggle against imperialism. This revolutionary determination has not been changed, and there is no intention of changing it. The electoral process is the result of a political decision made by the FSLN, its revolutionary leaders, and the government to reinforce the historical popular plan. There is nothing more alien to the electoral process than sectarianism, dogmatism, and other vices that are characteristic of certain so-called democracies. [end recording].

Commander Nunez emphasized the flexibility that the revolution has shown toward political opponents of the Sandinist revolutionary process:

[Begin Nunez recording] In the context of this continuing improvement of our state apparatus, our political flexibility toward the parties that are preparing for the electoral campaign, derived from our principle of national unity, has once again been evidenced by the State Council's reception of a request made by the Social Christian and Independent Liberal Parties, which calls, among other things, for the following:

1. That the Electoral Law be accepted as temporary.

2. That consideration be given to extending the period given political parties to campaign in the media.

3. That the Electoral Council be expanded to five members.

4. That the electoral budget allocated to each participating party be increased by over 6 million cordobas.

5. That the state of emergency be lifted.

Can anyone say that we are not flexible? Can anyone say that we are not permitting the participation of political parties in the electoral campaign and the elections themselves under equal conditions? We are about to complete 5 years of revolution and we have wisely maintained a position of flexibility, to leave no room for anyone to claim that they were denied avenues of participation. [end recording]

Finally, Carlos Nunez Tellez said that the FSLN, the vanguard of Sandino's heroic people, as it was when defeating the Somozist dictatorship, will defeat any imperialist attack, and the banner of peace will fly forever beside the blue and white flag of the fatherland:

[Begin Nunez recording] After these 5 years, we still clearly remember the glorious day when all of the people, with the FSLN in the vanguard, brought 45 years of Somozist dictatorship to an end.

Since then, the course of the revolution's development has remained unchanged. There has been a firm determination to carry out revolutionary changes, giving priority to efforts to bring the country out of backwardness, poverty, hunger, and national humiliation.

The achievement of victory over Somozism was difficult. The defense of the revolutionary government from manifold internal and external threats is even more difficult. However, we have an absolutely just cause, principles, and faith in the people. Because the people are committed to the decision to fight to the death, we will defeat all difficulties, and the banners of peace and dignity will wave forever over the blue and white and red and black flags of this free Nicaragua.

Revolutionaries, patriots, fighters, strugglers, onward with confidence! Free fatherland! [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EXPULSION OF FOREIGN PRIESTS

Immigration Directorate on Reasons

PA101501 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Directorate of Immigration and Naturalization announcement issued 10 July]

[Text] On 9 July 1984, according to the laws of the nation, it canceled the residence permits of the following foreign citizens engaged as priests in the Managua Archdiocese headed by Msgr Miguel Obando: Francisco San Martin, Mario Madriz, Benito Laplante, Miguel Huerta, Vicente Caudeli, Santiago Anitua, Francisco Castel, Mario Fiandri, Benito Pitito, and Jose Luis Monteros.

The residence permits were canceled because the persons mentioned violated the laws of our country, engaged in intense political activities contrary to the government of national reconstruction, and participated in plans intended to provoke a confrontation between the Catholic Church and the Sandinist people's revolution.

On previous occasions, particularly in the case of Father Amado Pena, the Foreign Ministry had talked with the Apostolic Nunciature and with Bishops Obando y Bravo and Bosco Vivas to persuade them to adopt a policy of prudence and understanding in relation to individual positions adopted by some priests of the Managua Archdiocese. However, far from accepting the appeal to prudence, an far-reaching plan has been under way that was designed to create an alleged crisis because of supposed contradictions that have a political purpose complementary to the plans of aggression and destabilization against Nicaragua.

Therefore, the government had adopted this measure necessary to reaffirm our government's authority and enforce respect of our laws.

Obando y Bravo Remarks

PA101557 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1257 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The expulsion of 10 priests from Nicaragua, ordered by the Sandinist government, marks a new phase in the heightened tensions that prevail between the chruch and the state.

The residence permits of four Spanish, two Italian, two Costa Rican, one Panamanian, and one Canadian priest were canceled yesterday. According to the Interior Ministry, "they were engaged in intensive political activities against the Sandinist government."

When ACAN-EFE asked Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo about the possibility of a meeting between the Catholic Church's hierarchy and the government to discuss the case of the priests whose residence permits were canceled, the religious leader replied: "The government does not believe in dialogue."

Msgr Obando said that most of the expelled priests did not participate in the march carried out in support of Father Luis Amado Pena. The march was carried out on Monday morning.

Discussing the foreign priests who must leave the country, Obando y Bravo said they were priests who worked in their parishes and in poor neighborhoods of Managua. "They are good priests and cannot be accused of anything," the archbishop pointed out.

Obando y Bravo said that the bishops will meet soon to study, reflect, judge, and adopt "the necessary decisions" regarding the latest events.

The first priests to leave the country were Vicente Caudeli, Santiago Anitua, and Francisco Castel -- all are Spanish citizens. Luis Cuero, Spanish ambassador to Nicaragua, bade them farewell. When Cuero talked with Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, he told her that he did not consider it appropriate to apply Articles 28 and 29 of the country's immigration laws.

Sees 'Undermining' of Church

PA102118 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua, said today that the church's current situation in Nicaragua is "worse" than that experienced during the Somoza dictatorship. Obando y Bravo said that there were efforts to affect the church during the Somozist era, "but there were never incidents such as those now being experienced under the Sandinist regime."

The Managua archbishop, accompanied by Paul Goebel, charge d'affaires of the Nunciature, and Msgr Bosco Vivas, secretary of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, held a news conference today to provide more details on the expulsion of 10 foreign priests by the Sandinist government last night. Msgr Goebel expressed "the Vatican's solidarity with the Nicaraguan church" and noted that the priests' expulsion is a "very serious and unjustified act," which has had great repercussions in Rome.

Of the 10 priests expelled by Sandinist officials on charges of participation in "political activities," 8 left for San Jose last night, while the whereabouts of the other 2 were unknown as of this morning.

Obando y Bravo accused the Sandinists of "undermining" the Nicaraguan church and added that this action could reflect "an interest in continuing the progress and triumph of a given ideology." The expelled priests "were not involved in political or partisan activities; they were completely devoted, 24 hours a day, to helping peasants and others who need them," he added.

He suggested that the Nicaraguan Government's decision is part of an attempt to "behead" the church, stressing that "they chose a group of better-known priests with some standing in the hierarchy in their attempt to deal us a blow."

The authorities canceled the priests' residency permit on Monday afternoon, a few hours after Obando y Bravo and 30 clergymen staged a "prayer march" in solidarity with Father Amado Pena, who was accused by the Sandinist Security Directorate of being involved in "counterrevolutionary" activities.

The Interior Ministry earlier issued a warning about the consequences that could result from the attitude taken by Obando y Bravo, whom it blamed for "provoking a confrontation between the church and the revolution."

The archbishop admitted today that at least seven of the expelled priests had participated in Monday's march and commented that their deportation "is a fact that will go down in history, because it is an affront to the Nicaraguan Catholic people."

Opposition-Church Meeting Sought

PA102124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1731 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Madrid, 10 Jul (EFE) -- Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the Democratic Coordinating Board, a Nicaraguan opposition organization, told EFE today that his organization will hold an "immediate meeting" with the Episcopal Conference. "It is necessary to talk with the church and to decide if the expulsion of the priests affects the election process," Rivas Leiva said after being informed of the Sandinist government's decision to withdraw the residence visas of 10 foreign Catholic priests. He noted: "This does not mean that the Coordinating Board will abide strictly by church guidance if the church speaks out against the elections, but it is something that we cannot ignore, for 90 percent of Nicaraguans are Catholic." Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, which is not registered with the Socialist International, was in Madrid to meet with Elena Flores, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's foreign policy adviser. Today he left for Lisbon, where he will be received by Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares.

LA PRENSA Censored

PA110228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Sandinist government censored the opposition daily LA PRENSA's reportage on the government's order to expel 10 foreign priests from Nicaragua, prompting the owners of the newspaper to cancel today's edition. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, one of the paper's directors, said this afternoon that most of the front page contained information on the government's action against the Catholic priests. In addition to a general report on the cancellation of the clergymen's residency permits, there was a report on how "Catholics have condemned the expulsion," Chamorro Barrios added. Another item censored by the government carried the headline "They Left With Only the Clothes They Wore."

The afternoon paper's editors decided not to print today's edition in view of the "excessive censorship," Chamorro indicated. "We believe that it is unjust that the Nicaraguan people do not receive objective reportage on such an impotant development as the expulsion of 10 priests," the director of LA PRENSA stated. He added: "We believe that the priests' expulsion is counterproductive, for internationalist elements intervene in Nicaragua's domestic politics every day and they are not punished." "Internationalists with Chilean or Argentine accents are always attacking the opposition leaders over state-owned radio stations, and instead of being punished they get promoted," Chamorro Barrios, who is also a leader of the dissident Social Democratic Party, said. He added that LA PRENSA supports the bishops and the priests who were expelled from Nicaragua.

"If the FSLN believes that the people should not be informed about the expelled priests, that is their problem. Censorship has been imposed on everything related to the priests. We could not even print their photographs," the Managua daily's director explained. He noted that this is the 10th time this year that LA PRENSA has not been published because of censorship problems.

WORKERS MILITIA COMPANY LEAVES FOR ATLANTIC REGION

PA090307 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Summary] A group of 120 workers affiliated with the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, CST, left today for the central Atlantic region to fight the counterrevolutionary bands. This company, which was organized through cooperation between the CST and the militias' Third Region, is commanded by union leaders. This is the first of seven companies that are being created by workers.

Second Company Departs

PA102012 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The dedication of workers to the defense of the revolution continued this morning with the departure of a new militia company for the war fronts. A total of 100 workers of the industrial, textile, and food sectors said good-bye to their relatives who gathered at the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Central Organization of Workers [CST]. This contingent, the second to depart in the past few days, precedes another three workers' groups which, together with members of the peasant militia units of Nicaraguan areas, will fight counterrevolutionary bands for at least 6 months. Three additional companies of workers from [name indistinct], Victoria Brewery Company, La Tona, and other production centers will depart this week, enjoying all of the logistical support, food, and clothes that will be given them by unions affiliated with the CST.

OPPOSITION GROUP JOINS FORCES WITH PASTORA, CRUZ

PA101619 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Alfredo Cesar, leader of the opposition "Recovery and Reconciliation" Movement, [Movimiento "Rescate y Conciliacion"], announced here today that he has joined forces with anti-Sandinist leader Eden Pastora and Arturo J. Cruz, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, to provide a political solution to the Nicaraguan crisis.

Cesar said that none of the three allied leaders is interested in participating in the upcoming elections as candidates, and that they have promised to vote for those proposed by the Democratic Coordinating Board which is composed of democratic forces inside Nicaragua.

Regarding the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is fighting the Sandinist regime with weapons, Cesar stressed that it is not excluded from the project and that to achieve its incorporation into the group he held talks with leader Adolfo Cesar [as received -- presumably Adolfo Calero, president of the FDN National Directorate], who has been a known fighter for democracy and freedom from the time of the Somoza dictatorship.

The leader of the "Recovery and Reconciliation" Movement said that he is convinced that the people will not tolerate an electoral farce without reacting "very violently."

Cesar maintained that the initiative he proposed, together with Pastora and Cruz, "is a completely Nicaraguan effort" that is supported by important politicians such as former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and several international democratic organizations.

'INTERNAL FRONT' LEADER ON ANTI-SANDINIST ALLIANCE

PA092204 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Jun 84 p 21

[Text] Members of a new group that fights the FSLN called the Nicaraguan Internal Front (FIN), working with the Nicaraguan citizens, who will carry out actions such as production slowdowns, will begin an insurrection to tear the country away from communism and to bring democracy to Nicaragua.

Julio Zelaya Rojas, rebel leader and former combatant in the struggle against the Somozist dynasty, visited this newspaper and said that FIN, the fourth organization that fights against the Managua government, has emerged as a new cause for liberty in Nicaragua.

Declaring that the Nicaraguan people "can no longer put up with long lines and restrictions on the free press, religion, and the right to belong to unions," Zelaya Rojas asserted that the solution to that chaos is the merger of anti-Sandinist groups. For this reason, Commander Zelaya Rojas, leader of the FIN, is in our country to meet with leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], with representatives of the Social Democratic Party who are in exile and, later, with commander Steadman Fagoth of Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas [MISURA] group, in order to promote the creation of a single anti-Sandinist front.

The FIN consists of "pro-U.S." organizations. They are the Nicaraguan Republican Union (URN), led by Alejandro Martinez; the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance [Resistencia Democratica Nicaraguense -- RIDEN], led by David Mayorga; the Third Path Movement, led by Wachan Gonzalez; and the National Internal Resistance (RIN), led by Zelaya Rojas. In addition, Commander Zelaya Rojas explained that "an alliance was formed more than 4 months ago among these four anti-Sandinist groups, which have been carrying out acts of sabotage, particularly in Managua, Leon, Chinandega, and Jinotega."

Parents in these cities are suffering constantly because of their separation from their sons, who are sent to the internal battlefronts, and they have had to close their businesses because everything is to be owned exclusively by the government.

In conclusion, Zelaya Rojas stressed that his group is working with ARDE, FDN, and MISURA "to supply information" and will plan tactics for destabilizing the Nicaragua Government economically, to pave the way for a nationwide insurrection.

BRIEFS

EEC FOOD DONATION -- The EEC donated 5,000 tons of cereal, 1,800 tons of powdered milk, 300 tons of butter, and 3,500 tons of beans to Nicaragua yesterday within its program to aid underdeveloped or developing countries that have production problems. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Jul 84 PA]

FRENCH VOLUNTEER GROUP -- Twenty French citizens, members of a committee of solidarity with Nicaragua, arrived in Managua on 3 July to participate in production and construction tasks. These Frenchmen are part of a larger group of 60 volunteers that will arrive in the country in the next few days and will remain in Nicaragua for over a month. The group includes teachers, health workers, intellectuals, and engineers of various political views. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jul 84 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES MIG'S ARRIVE FOR NICARAGUA

FL101230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jul 84

["Text" of Ministry of Foreign Relations "note" issued 10 July]

[Text] International news agencies are commenting on an item published on 6 July by the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, according to which Cuba had received 10 MiG aircraft for Nicaragua but had decided not to deliver them because it feared provoking strong U.S. reprisal against Nicaragua. A Latin American political figure is identified as the source of this information who, it is reported, informed the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and referred to Cuban sources, which said that the aircraft have been in Cuba since last year.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations states that this information is completely untrue. We can state categorically and definitely that not a single MiG aircraft has arrived in Cuba for Nicaragua. The Government of Cuba does not question Nicaragua's right to receive any type of armament that it considers appropriate for the defense of its sovereignty and the security of its territory, given the current threat of aggression to which Nicaragua is being subjected. Ministry of Foreign Relations.

REAGAN AGAIN COMMENTS ON JACKSON VISIT

FL101350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The EFE news agency has reported from Washington that President Ronald Reagan has recognized he made a mistake when he said that Jesse Jackson may have broken U.S. laws by traveling to Cuba. I do not believe that there is any proof that Jackson has violated the Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments, Reagan said during a brief meeting at the White House with newspaper and radio station directors.

After recognizing his error concerning the possible violation of the Logan Act, Reagan expressed his gratitude to the candidate for the Democratic nomination as presidential candidate for having obtained the release of a U.S. pilot in Syria in January and of 48 prisoners in Cuba, but he criticized him for having attacked U.S. foreign policy during his trip to Central America, especially Managua.

Finally, he expressed his hope that the type of diplomacy practiced by Jackson in this election year will not become a general practice.

NICARAGUA'S TIRADO DENOUNCES U.S. TACTICS

PA101515 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Commander Victor Tirado, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has reported that the United States is using the tactic of exerting pressure against that Central America country through a stepped up war and threats, just as it did in Vietnam during the U.S. aggression against that Indochinese nation.

Tirado asserted that President Ronald Reagan is using the topic of talks with Nicaragua for his electoral campaign. Referring to the recent meetings between Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, Tirado said the talks are in a preliminary phase.

He said that Washington would like Nicaragua to negotiate its surrender, whereas Nicaragua wants to have a serious talk without blackmail or pressures. He said that Nicaragua's internal regime is not a topic for discussion with the United States, and they cannot allow the White House to choose the Nicaraguan people's friends because this is their sovereign right.

GRANMA ON AUSTRALIA BLOCKING SUGAR ACCORD

FL101346 Bridgetown CANA in English 1126 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Havana, July 10, CANA-REUTER -- Cuba blames Australia for the failure of the United Nations Conference on Sugar to reach an international agreement controlling the depressed sugar market and fixing equitable prices, the daily GRANMA reported.

In an article datelined Geneva, it quoted Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Amadeo Blanco, yesterday as saying the Australians "not only blocked an economic agreement but also tried to prevent the approval of an administrative agreement."

Delegates were unable to agree on how to support sugar prices by sharing out world exports, but the administrative agreement approved in Geneva last week extended the life of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) and its work of compiling and distributing statistics on sugar production and trade.

Differences between the big four exporters -- Australia, Cuba, Brazil, and the European Community -- were blamed last week for blocking a new agreement.

GRANMA quoted Blanco as saying Australia had insisted any accord should take into account Cuba's important sugar sales to the Communist Bloc, which would have cut its world market sales.

ALI SUKRIJA RECEIVES JESUS MONTANE IN BELGRADE

FL101152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] In Belgrade, the president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Ali Sukrija, has received Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba. Montane gave Sukrija a message of greetings from party First Secretary and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Montane arrived in Belgrade on 6 July, heading a party delegation.

C.R. RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

FL101806 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gosplan First Deputy Chairman Paskary. At the meeting, which took place in a friendly fraternal atmosphere, the principle topic was the work that the planning organizations of the two countries are doing to draw up a national food program within the framework of the long-range program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cuba and the USSR until [words indistinct].

The Cuban vice president thanked Paskary for this continuous efforts and emphasized the importance of the food program as a part of the strategy for national development.

Konstantin Katushev, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba, (Ormi Lisitsyn), secretary of the Soviet delegation to the intergovernmental cooperation commission, Enrique Martinez, vice president of the Central Planning Board, among others were present at the meeting.

MALMIERCA RECEIVES POLISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN

FL101132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and minister of foreign relations, has received Jerzy Urban, government spokesman of the Polish People's Republic, at the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Urban is visitng Cuba at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

CEREMONY HELD TO COMMEMORATE MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION

FL101830 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A ceremony has been held to commemorate the 63d anniversary of the Mongolian peoples' revolution. The event was held at the Jose Ramirez Casamayor railway works and was presided over by Dorjiy Hichigdorj, Mongolia's commercial attache to Cuba, and Clementina Serra, vice president of Cuba's Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples.

The two leaders spoke about the level of development which Mongolia has achieved in 6 decades. Mongolia has increased and perfected its production of material goods and services, and increased productivity.

Before the peoples' revolution, Mongolians were almost illiterate, today the country has men and women who have achieved a medium level of education and teachers are beginning to receive better training.

MALTA'S PRESIDENT PRAISES CUBAN REVOLUTION

FL102346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Malta's President Agatha Barbara has expressed the desire of her small country to strengthen economic, cultural, and political cooperation with Cuba. Barbara praised the achievements of the Cuban revolution in a meeting with Cuban Ambassador to Malta Roberto Mulet del Valle, who is about to conclude his diplomatic mission in Malta.

ATTACKS NOTED IN SEVERAL SALVADORAN DEPARTMENTS

FL101326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] In the city of San Miguel, Salvadoran patriots have killed 70 henchmen of the pro-Yankee government. The rebel attack took place hours after the puppet President Napoleon Duarte visited that city.

The revolutionaries also unleashed fierce attacks in the Departments of San Vicente, Morazan, La Union, La Paz, and Usulutan.

GUERRILLA LEADERS CLOSE MAJOR SALVADORAN HIGHWAYS

FL101301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1110 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Guerrilla leaders have ordered a stop of all traffic on El Salvador's major highways after heavy fighting broke out between the FMLN and Salvadoran military troops in Morazan Province.

Radio Venceremos reported that the measure, which began at 1800 yesterday, includes the Pan-American Highway, the Coastal Highway, the Northern Trunk, the Military Route, and secondary roads in the nation [sentence as heard].

Meanwhile, the Catholic Church in El Salvador and humanitarian organizations continue to condemn repressive actions conducted by death squads which contradict statements made by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. The president had said that he was proud of his first 30 days in office because he had not known of any case of abuse of powers.

Meanwhile, eight members of the U.S. Congress have begun an investigation into the whereabouts of two soldiers and weapons which the United States sent to El Salvador. The legislators did not comment on a report about Salvadoran military troops selling smuggled weapons.

NICARAGUA REVOKES RESIDENCE OF FOREIGN PRIESTS

PA102007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Government has canceled the residence permits of 10 foreign priests because it felt they violated Nicaraguan law by participating in plans intended to provoke a confrontation between the Catholic Church and the Sandinist revolution.

They are: Francisco San Martin, Mario Madriz, Benito Laplante, Miguel Huerta, Vicente Caudeli, Santiago Anitua, Francisco Castel, Mario Fiandri, Benito Pitito and Jose Luis Monteros.

They work for the Managua Archdiocese.

CHILEAN COURT FORBIDS RETURNED EXILES TO REMAIN

PA102150 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Jaime Insunza, secretary general of the People's Democratic Movement, and Leopoldo Ortega, member of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, will be forced to leave Chile, because the Supreme Court has revoked an appeals court ruling that gave them permission to return to Chile.

On 22 June, the appeals court ruled that Vicenza and Ortega could return to the country, which they did the following day. On their arrival in Chile, the two repatriates were arrested by the Chilean Police, who were later obliged to release them pending the Supreme Court ruling. They must now go back into exile.

The same fate befell Chilean musicians Marcelo Coulton and Francisco Seves, members of the Inti-Illimani folklore group; the Chilean Government has forbidden them to remain in Chile.

MARCH, FAST FOR AMNESTY STAGED IN URUGUAY

PA102151 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Some 15,000 people marched through the main streets of Montevideo today, Monday, to demand the reestablishment of freedom, democracy, and an unrestricted general amnesty in Uruguay. The march was organized by the leftist Broad Front coalition.

It was also learned that Hugo Villar, Broad Front representative abroad, will return to Uruguay on Saturday after 10 years in exile. In statements made in Madrid, Villar said that he is returning to his homeland because the Broad Front thought that his presence would be useful in the present situation in the nation, where a struggle is underway to achieve democratic freedom, recover civil rights and freedoms and secure a general amnesty.

In Montevideo, some 20 representatives of various political, labor and social sectors have decided to fast for 10 days in demand of an unrestricted general amnesty. This amnesty must provide for the release of all political and labor prisoners; the return of exiles; the reappearance, alive, of missing persons; the reinstatement of all who were dismissed for political or labor-related reasons; and an end to the practice of banning political leaders and organizations.

The fast is also intended to show support for a hunger strike initiated some days ago by Tupamaro leader Adolfo Wassen Alaniz, who is in prison in Montevideo. Although seriously ill, Wassen is staging this hunger strike to demand a general amnesty for some 800 Uruguayan political prisoners.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN -- Cuba's Council of State has designated comrade Hector Argiles Perez as ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Argiles is Cuba's ambassador to Iraq and will continue to reside in Baghdad. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1110 GMT 10 Jul 84 FL]

NEW GUINES HOSPITAL INAUGURATED -- The Manuel Piti Fajardo Maternity-Children's hospital, built at a cost of more than 1 million pesos, was inaugurated in Guines, Havana Province, by Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health. The modern facility has 120 beds and will provide medical services to more than 79,000 persons. Sergio del Valle noted the quality of the personnel assigned to the hospital, and their desire to make it a model unit for its organization, operation, orderliness, services, and affable treatment of patients and families. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 84 FL]

FIFTH CARICOM SUMMIT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

FL091958 Bridgetown CANA in English 0300 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Fifth summit meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government communique issued in Nassau, Bahamas, on 7 July]

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 7, CANA -- Following is the final communique issued following the fifth summit of Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government:

The Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community was held in Nassau, the Bahamas, from July 4-7. Eleven states were represented by their heads of government, the Rt Hon V.C. Bird, prime minister, Antigua and Barbuda; the Rt Hon Sir Lynden Pindling, prime minister, the Bahamas; the Rt Hon J.M.G. Adams, prime minister, Barbados; Rt Hon George Price, prime minister, Belize; the Hon Eugenia Charles, prime minister, Dominica; Mr Nicholas Braithwaite, chairman of the Interim Advisory Council, Grenada; H.E.Cde. Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana; the Rt Hon Edward Seaga, prime minister, Jamaica; Dr the Hon Kennedy Simmonds, prime minister, Saint Christopher (St Kitts) and Nevis; the Rt Hon John Compton, prime minister, Saint Lucia; and the Hon George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago. The heads of government of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Montserrat were unavoidably absent.

The opening address at the inaugural ceremony was given by the prime minister of the Bahamas, the Rt Hon Sir Lynden Pindling. In his address, the prime minister of the Bahamas emphasized his conviction that the fullness of mutual understanding was the bedrock on which Caricom had its genesis. However, he stated that this fullness of mutual understanding must not be a mere facade behind which vital issues of great moments were swept under the carpet. "For Caricom's own sake," he asserted, "and for the sake of each individual member state of Caricom, the mutual understanding that survives among us must be a living and authentic reality on the basis of which we face the ever present challenges in today's world to our individual and collective independence."

Addresses were given in response by the Hon George Chambers, prime minister, Trinidad and Tobago; the immediate past chairman of the conference, the Rt Hon J.M.G. Adams, prime minister, Barbados; and the Rt Hon John Compton, prime minister, Saint Lucia. The heads of government noted with particular satisfaction that since they last met, Saint Christopher and Nevis had achieved independence.

Heads of government congratulated Roderick Rainford on his appointment as secretary general of the community.

The heads of government conference elected by acclamation as its chairman the prime minister of the Bahamas. The conference conducted its business through plenary sessions, a caucus of the heads of government, and an economic and general committee. Prior to the conference, the twenty-fifth meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, the 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs, and the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Finance were held to consider economic, trade, and foreign policy issues and make recommendations to the conference thereon.

The heads of government exchanged views on the current international situation. They noted with concern that the threats to international peace and security have multiplied and spread. They were convinced that the threats would be considerably diminished by universal respect for the principles enshrined in the U.S. Charter relating to sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonintervention and nonuse of force. They also reiterated their recognition of the right of each state to freely determine its own political economic and social system. They reaffirmed the need for the strict observance of the sanctity of treaties and for full acceptance of defined and demarcated boundaries.

Security of Small States

The heads of government expressed their serious concern that the security of small states continues to be seriously threatened. They observed that small states were increasingly vulnerable to external aggression as manifested in traditional as well as new forms.

Heads of government renewed their commitment to the maintenance of the integrity of the Caribbean Community and of its member states. They emphasized the need for continuing efforts within the Caribbean Community to identify and document the various forms of threat to the security of states in the region.

They took note of the proposed study by the Commonwealth Secretariat on the security of small states and agreed on a procedure which would ensure that the particular needs of the states of the Caribbean Community should be adequately reflected in the study.

Heads of government called for the early convening of the previously established working group to consider a unified approach to the question of economic aggression and the establishment of a scheme of mutual assistance.

Guyana

Heads of government heard a statement made by the president of Guyana on developments in relation to the controversy between Guyana and Venezuela which had arisen as a result of the Venezuelan contention that the 1899 arbitral award, on the basis of which the boundary between Guyana and Venezuela was settled, was null and void. They noted with satisfaction the unqualified undertaking given by the Venezuelan Government to eschew the use of force as a means of settling the controversy. Heads of government further noted that Guyana and Venezuela had referred the choice of a means of settlement of the controversy to the secretary general of the United Nations in accordance with the provision of the 1966 Geneva agreement. They expressed the hope that Venezuela would desist from any action or threat of action which was likely to affect the economic development of Guyana.

Belize

Noting a statement by the prime minister of Belize that Guatemala has persisted in its refusal to recognize the independence and territorial integrity of Belize, conference reiterated its firm support for the principle position of the Government of Belize, and for its efforts to maintain the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Belize. Conference also called on the international community to maintain its support for Belize in its efforts to secure an early and peaceful resolution of the problem.

Conference noted that the continued existence of exclusionary provisions in some treaties and arrangements was contrary to the principle of universality of membership and that such provisions effectively limit the ability of some states to fully participate in the overall development of the region. It called for the early removal of these exclusionary provisions so that those states which desire to adhere to these treaties and arrangements might be enabled to do so.

Central America

The conference of heads of government, in reviewing the developments in Central America, expressed their concern at the deteriorating situation in that region. The conference reiterated its support for the Contadora process and its commitment to the peaceful settlement of regional problems.

Noting the increase in violence and the buildup of domestic and foreign military forces in the area, they appealed for the contending parties to continue the progress of direct and meaningful dialogue.

The heads of government emphasized that notwithstanding ideological factors, the fundamental crisis faced by the people of that region was rooted in deepseated social and economic ills. In this context, they expressed support for the continuing effort of the international community to provide assistance to the peoples of Central America, and they noted the establishment of the Action Committee in support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA). Heads of government urged that all support be given to the work of this committee.

Southern Africa

The heads of government in reviewing new developments in southern Africa condemned the racist South African regime for its barbaric attacks against the independent states of southern Africa and called upon it to cease immediately all acts of aggression and destabilisation. Reaffirming that the policy of apartheid is a crime against humanity, they pledged their continuing support for the struggle to bring the system of apartheid to an end and to establish majority rule in South Africa. They insisted that South Africa should be required to implement at once United Nations Resolution 435 so that the people of Namibia could proceed immediately to independence, under the acknowledged leadership of SWAPO.

Finally, they urged the international community to keep under careful surveillance the various tactical moves being now made by South Africa to ensure the perpetuation of the evil system of apartheid and the installation of a South African sponsored puppet regime in an independent Namibia.

Middle East

The standing committee expressed its deep concern over the continuing situation of conflict and tension in the Middle East. The foreign ministers reaffirmed their conviction that a just and lasting peace in the region can only be based on a comprehensive settlement which must recognise that the question of Palestine is the core to the Middle East problem. Any settlement must therefore be based on the restoration of the rights of the Palestinan people as well as the rights of all states in the region to live within secure borders.

Heads of government affirmed their support for the territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon and the right of its government to exercise sovereignty throughout its territory. They expressed their solidarity and support for the efforts of the people of Lebanon to restore stability and peace in their country.

Noting that the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran has resulted in an immense loss of life, an interruption in international maritime traffic, and now threatens to involve other states, the conference affirmed its support for all efforts, including action at the United Nations and through the Nonaligned Movement, which would assist to bring the conflict to an end and open the way to a just settlement of the issues.

The Widening of the Community

The heads of government conference agreed to invite the standing committes of ministers responsible for agriculture, education, and labour and the conference of ministers responsible for health to grant observer status to Haiti and the Dominican Republic at their respective deliberations, and to invite the standing committees of ministers responsible for agriculture and education to grant a similar status to Suriname, which already enjoys observer status in the Caribbean Community's institutions in the area of health and labour. Heads of government also agreed that there should be joint technical groups with Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Suriname to assist with the design and implementation of a programme of cooperation, particularly in the field of trade.

Decisionmaking Under the Treaty of Chaguaramas

The conference requested the secretary general to conduct a study, in consultation with member states, of the system of decision making under the Treaty of Chaguaramas with a view to identifying areas of decision making in the Community in respect of which consideration could be given to the introduction of a voting procedure other than by unanimous vote. This study would exclude any matters relating to admission of new members and suspension or expulsion of members.

Increasing Intraregional Trade

In stressing the cardinal importance of revitalising intraregional trade, the conference endorsed the important and wide-ranging decisions taken on this matter by the common market council at its twenty-fifth meeting. The council had noted the continued deterioration of intraregional trade and simultaneous expansion of extraregional trade, and determined to undertake an immediate and urgent programme aimed at having the effect of visibly restoring and increasing intraregional trade. Toward this end, the heads accepted that the Caricom Secretariat should continuously monitor intraregional trade with particular emphasis on a selected range of commodities and its findings will be reviewed at each meeting of the council. The monitoring mechanism would include observation of member states marketplaces.

Noting a proposal that member states should undertake to satisfy their domestic requirements for sugar from regional sources, provided production levels permit, conference directed that the common market council re-examine the agreement under which sugar from member states is sold in Caricom. The heads of member states noted the undertaking to strengthen their individual certification and verification procedures for ensuring compliance with the Caricom area origin rules.

Resuscitation of the CMCF

Heads of government agreed on a number of measures for the resuscitation of the CMCF, including the following:

(1) Appointment of a technical committee comprising representatives of central banks, ministries of finance, and the Secretariat which would meet to develop and present specific proposals for the discharge of indebtedness to the facility.

(2) The pursuance of a joint approach to extraregional donors for assistance in establishing the fund to support the CMCF.

The Nassau Understanding -- Structural Adjustment for the Accelerated Development and Integration in the Caribbean

The conference reviewed the report on "Measures for Structural Adjustment in the Member States of the Caribbean Community" prepared at its request by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in consultation with member countries, other regional institutions, and individuals. The conference expressed appreciation to the president and staff of the CDB for the thorough and penetrating analysis contained in the report. Following discussion of the report, the heads of government were in general agreement with its recommendations. Their understanding of the problem of structural adjustment as well as the policy [words indistinct] which governments may take at the [word indistinct] together with those that will be initiated within the Caribbean common market are set out in a document entitled "The Nassau Understanding" which is attached.

The heads of government noted that the Nassau Understanding embodies the first Caricom approach to many features of national development strategy placed largely within a regional and international framework. They agreed that this serves to underline a continuing vitality and progress of the regional integration movement in spite of the serious problems and difficulties which in the experience of other integration groupings, it must inevitably face from time to time.

In discussing the role of Caricom in structural adjustment, heads of government reaffirmed the spirit of Caribbean cooperation and solidarity which has always constituted the foundations of the community. They reaffirmed that a regional community does not require a rigid conformity to a single point of view. In common with other integration groupings both among developed and developing countries, they noted that there are occasions when member states will differ on individual issues. They stated that what was essential for regional unity was that areas of agreement should outweigh those of disagreement.

It was gratifying to record that Caricom is still in this situation today. Heads of government restated their decision to strengthen the common ground among their countries, to help one another in a spirit of accomodation and togetherness, and to maintain regular contact among themselves, keeping up traditionally characterised intraregional relations.

External Economic Relations

In reviewing developments in external economic relations, conference agreed:

Trade and Protectionism

(i) To encourage member states to continue to support the initiative of the developing countries in the various international fora to secure agreement by the developed countries to reduce present trade barriers, to resist tendencies to introduce new protectionist measures, and to facilitate developing countries' exports of manufactured goods.

(ii) To support initiatives toward the new round of multilateral negotiations with the full participation of developing countries.

External Debt

(i) That the grave crisis which most debtor countries are now facing are a matter of deep concern,

(ii) That the present debt burden is such that most debtor countries are unable to cope with it, let alone achieve the economic growth rates that their respective situations demand,

(iii) That the debt problem must be addressed internationally, as a matter of urgency, if the developing countries are to play their part in the global economic recovery, signs of which can now be seen in the developed countries,

(iv) To call on

(A) the IMF to extend the period of adjustment under their extended fund facility to five years,

(B) the World Bank to make more funds available to enable developing countries to undertake structural adjustments to their economies,

(C) the commercial banks, where dictated by circumstances of borrowing countries to prepare meaningful programmes for rescheduling of short-term debts including extending the repayment periods and also maintaining their net exposure in developing countries.

(D) creditor countries to give support to their relevant financial institutions to enable increased trade credits to be extended to developing countries and also to give their support to increasing the resources of multilateral institutions to enable them to give more meaningful support to developing countries.

The Caribbean Basin Initiative

(i) Noted that the CBI had been passed into law, that all member states of Caricom, with the exception of the Bahamas and Guyana, have been designated as beneficiaries, that the programme is being implemented essentially on a bilateral basis, and that the GATT is considering a request from the Government of the United States for a waiver,

(ii) Agreed to encourage member states to support efforts towards ensuring the granting of the wavier by GATT.

Successor Arrangement to Lome II

(i) Noted that council continues to monitor the negotiations for a successor arrangement to the Lome II Convention in accordance with the mandate from its third meeting,

(ii) Endorsed the candidacy of Mr E. Carrington, deputy secretary general, for the post of secretary general of the ACP Secretariat.

Relations with Multilateral Development Banks

Heads of government, in reviewing relations between the states of the region and multilateral development banks, expressed concern about the premature "graduation" of some Caricom countries from eligibility for both hard and soft funds from these institutions, and gave support to the Caribbean Development Bank in its negotiations for concessionary loans from these agencies.

Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation in Air Transportation

During the conference, the representatives of member states signed the Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation in Air Transportation. In the context of the agreement, national airlines of member states shall explore and implement all feasible areas of functional cooperation in order to promote their viability and the orderly and rational development of the air transport services for the region. Member states have also agreed to the establishment of consultative mechanisms on bilateral air transportation negotiations.

Maritime Transportation

The heads of government endorsed the recommendations in the interim report of the high level committee on the rationalisation of the operations of the regional and national shipping lines in Caricom. The decisions of the conference are attached.

Restructuring of the University of the West Indies

Conference noted that all the relevant issues which had been identified at its fourth meeting of conference had been resolved and that satisfactory progress was being made toward attainment of the target dates for implementation of the new structure, namely 1 October 1984 for the academic aspects, and 1 August 1984 for the financial arrangements.

Apartheid in Sport

The conference endorsed for implementation the report of a working group which had been set up by the tenth meeting of the SCMF [expansion unknown] to establish a coordinated position on apartheid in sport. The working group has recommended that a consultative intergovernmental mechanism be established as soon as possible for the exchange of information and the review of proposed national action with a view to harmonizing such action.

Caricom Representation at Future Olympics

The conference requested the Caricom Secretariat, in consultation with the OECS Secretariat, to examine the acceptability of the Caricom countries organizing one Caricom team for the 1988 and future Olympics.

International Youth Conference

The conference was informed of plans being made for the holding of an international youth conference and world youth festival of arts being organized by Jamaica in the context of the celebration of International Youth Year in 1985. Heads of government gave their support for the conference and festival and expressed the hope for effective participation by youth organizations in the region.

Human Resources Development Facility

Heads of government noted that Caricom countries are as severely affected as other underdeveloped countries by the whole problem of manpower shortage which operates as a constraint on development in the region.

Against this background, Caricom heads of government took note of the initiatives taken by the Government of Jamaica during the thirty-first session of the Governing Council Meeting of the UNDP to secure agreement to the establishment of a "human resources development facility." The proposed facility would function as a means to increase the flow of available manpower to developing countries from sources not normally tapped in a systematic manner, mainly business entities and universities. They agreed to participate in the follow-up action during the next eight months to have decisions taken to establish the facility, noting that the operational modalities to the facility are to be worked out at a round table discussion in Jamaica in February/March 1985.

Commonwealth Institute -- Caribbean Focus, 1986

The conference, in taking note of the proposals for a major focus on the Caribbean planned by the Commonwealth Institute in 1986, urged that there should be some coordinated regional approach to the focus.

Recalling the mandate which it had given to the Caricom Secretariat to prepare proposals for the development of a regional programme for the promotion of the steel band, the conference endorsed the decision of the Standing Committee of the Ministers Responsible for Education to approve the steps being taken to establish a decentralised Caribbean intercultural music institute in Trinidad with the development of the steel band as a primary concern.

Observance of the 150th Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery

The conference took note of the plans being made to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the abolition of slavery and the emancipation through coordinated region-wide activities over the four-year period 1984-1988. Conference emphasized the importance in the context of the programme of commemorative activities of the recognition that abolition and emancipation constituted steps towards the restoration of freedom.

Caricom Flag

The conference noted with satisfaction that the Caricom flag, the design of which had been approved at its fourth meeting, was flown for the first time at the opening ceremony.

Date and Venue of the Next Conference

Conference accepted the offer of the Government of Barbados to host its sixth meeting in the first week of July 1985.

LEADERS COMMENT ON TRADE, OTHER ISSUES AT SUMMIT

Adams on Credit Facility

FL061918 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 6 Jul 84

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 6, CANA -- Refloating the suspended credit facility that supports trade among Caribbean common market (Caricom) countries will require at least a 40-million-dollar (U.S.) reduction in its debt, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said here today. "I don't think it can be refloated unless 40 or 50 million U.S. dollars in the debt can be removed from circulation," said Adams, one of 11 Caricom heads of government now wrapping up a summit meeting at which restoration of sagging intraregional trade is a key issue.

Adams' comments to newsmen came as the leaders prepared for their final caucus session which was expected to endorse proposals by regional finance ministers for reviving the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) as the scheme is called. Because it reduces the need for foreign exchange in intraregional trading, restoration of the CMCF is considered vital to common market states, most of them now suffering serious hard currency and balance of payments problems.

The CMCF fell through 15 months ago after financially hard-pressed Guyana had used up virtually all of the credit in the facility. The ceiling was 100 million dollars (U.S.). Guyana still owes the CMCF more than 90 million dollars (U.S.). The CMCF in turn owes Barbados, the biggest creditor, some 60 million dollars (U.S.) with the rest of the credit divided among Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward and Leeward islands.

Main plank of the finance ministers' proposal now before the heads is that a chunk of Guyana's debt be converted into medium-and long-term direct loans to that country by the major CMCF creditors. Well-informed sources here said, however, that it will be at least another two months before the final stage of the CMCF resuscitation plan becomes clear.

The finance ministers have recommended the establishment of a committee of officials from the regional central banks, the finance ministries, and the Caricom Secretariat to deal with the technical details and report by mid-September. The precise levels of Guyana's indebtedness and how much of it could be converted to loans -- it could well be 40 million dollars (U.S.) -- are among the details to be settled by the officials. The committee will also be mandated to come up with improved rules to govern the CMCF's operation, to ensure it does not break down again.

In addition to the loan proposal, Adams said Barbados, to whom Guyana owes about 50 million dollars (U.S.), is seeking some cash payment as well. "$450 [words indistinct] of Barbados' position that we must be paid some cash to settle some of our arrears and therefore I have conditioned Barbados' final acceptance of a CMCF package on the injection of some cash into the facility, so that we can collect some of what is owed to us." Adams did not say how much money Bridgetown was seeking.

The Barbados leader, who is also minister of finance, said there were still "considerable technical problems to be faced in ensuring that the facility is not restarted only to break down again in a few months because a particular debtor is unable to pay." But he added: "A committee will look at these technical problems."

Absence of the CMCF and a variety of protectionist measures imposed by member states have been blamed for last year's near 14 percent or 200-million-E.C.-dollar (one E.C. Dollar; 37 cents U.S.) decline in trade among common market states.

Charles: Trade Back on Track

FL062146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 6 Jul 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 6, CANA -- Dominica's prime minister, Eugenia Charles, was leaving Nassau tonight confident that this week's summit here of Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders had found a way to put intraregional trade back on track.

Charles said that Trinidad and Tobago, whose import licensing has hurt the manufacturing sectors of its Community partners, was willing to dismantle the system in exchange for commitments to purchase more of Port-of-Spain's products. ". . .They are looking at it so that they can make it easier for us to trade since we are looking at ways in which we can buy more from them," the prime minister told reporters.

Trinidad and Tobago is Caricom's strongest market, but a softening of its economy with a slowdown in the 1970's boom in the key petroleum sector caused the George Chambers administration to impose restrictive trade measures. And in a blunt speech here Wednesday at the opening of the summit, Prime Minister Chambers made it clear that Trinidad and Tobago felt that it was contributing more than its fair share to Caricom without adequate returns and told colleagues that the community could no longer proceed on the basis of "business as usual."

The heads of government have agreed to a package of proposals by their trade ministers to raise tariffs on a list of "sensitive items to protect them from extraregional imports, raise the value-added requirement from 20 to 30 percent for goods from the Community's Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) for them to qualify under the Community's free trade regime, and a commitment, when possible, to buy more from each other.

Charles, who like Barbados' Tom Adams and Saint Lucia's John Compton is leaving here early, said she felt the region was serious about deepening trade relations. Said the prime minister: "This (agreeing to buy more from each other) has been done before, I know. But this. . . looks to me to be quite serious this time to take away all the difficulties with licensing and so on." But stressing that there would still be no instant solution, she added: "All this will take place over a period of time."

The other plank of the strategy for revitalizing Caricom trade is the relaunching of the regional loan clearing house which was suspended last year, having bust its U.S. 100-million-dollar ceiling largely because Guyana was unable to meet its accumulted debts to the scheme of U.S. 90 million dollars. Most of the money belonged to Barbados.

The compromise arrangement would be for Guyana to pay some money up front, then provide security for the remainder. Figures have not been mentioned but regional Central Bank and Finance Ministry officials were looking at the proposed mechanism and are to report by September.

Caricom officials are also looking for extraregional funding to help finance longer-term trade credits, but Charles said that the Community was attempting to first put its own house in order before concrete moves were made. "We are trying to organize it so we can come up with a clean slate so we can get assistance, and to in fact have funding up front," she said.

The summit was scheduled to last until tomorrow, but it appeared that the leaders would conclude their work by tonight and Charles said it had achieved much. "I think it is one of the best meetings," she said. "I think there was a lot of frank, open exchange, perhaps more than we ever had before." However, the Caribbean leaders, despite differences at times, realized that the region had to stick together to survive.

Bahamian Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling later endorsed Charles' view that the meeting was frank but cordial. Said Pindling: "If one was to take the cue from the opening, it was going to be a dragged out, knock down fight. In fact, it has been the complete opposite."

Seaga on Political Integration

FL071750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1550 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 7, CANA -- Jamaica, whose pullout started the collapse of the West Indies Federation 22 years ago, said today there was no case for political integration in the English-speaking Caribbean again.

"I don't think there is a case for political integration. That died years ago," Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga told a news conference here. "I don't think there will be any successful move to revive that," he added in response to a questioner. "Indeed, looking back, the question that one needs to ask is, in retrospect, would the Caribbean have been stronger as a single nation of the West Indies, or are we better off as individual nations having a multiple of voices in the various fora in which we are members and therefore able to make stronger representation on the basis of being several nations rather than one. I think, looking back, that we can conclude that we selected the right course."

The 1958 federation of English speaking Caribbean states lasted a mere four years before two of its biggest members pulled out. Jamaica left to become independent in July 1962 and Trinidad and Tobago a month later.

Seaga Comments on Trade

FL091410 Bridgetown CANA in English 1932 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 7, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga said today this week's hard-hitting speech by his Trinidad and Tobago counterpart George Chambers at the start of a Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit here was a reflection of Port-of-Spain's frustration with the uncompetitiveness of its goods in the regional marketplace.

Chambers had said in gist that Trinidad, Caricom's chief aid donor and trader, was fed up with not getting sufficient tangible returns, especially in trade, and people were becoming restless about it.

Seaga, one of 11 Caricom heads of government who met here this week with reviving intra-regional trade as a key agenda item, told a news conference: "I think he (Chambers) was voicing a frustration that really boils down to the fact that Trinidad goods are not as competitive as they used to be in the Caribbean marketplace." This was the case, Seaga said, because Jamaica had pursued a course of structural adjustment of its economy, including a major currency devaluation -- more than 60 per cent over the last eight months -- and one result was that Jamaican goods are now "very competitive."

With Jamaica being the main export market in Caricom for Trinidad and Tobago's oil-based economy, Seaga said: "If there is a change in circumstances which alters the extent to which goods entering Jamaica are more expensive and goods leaving Jamaica are more competitive, then obviously it creates a disequilibrium within the Caribbean."

Overall trade among the 12 Caribbean common market states fell last year by some E.C. 200 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) as regional countries reacted to the harsh effects of the world recession with exchange rate changes, import curbs, and a variety of other protectionist policies.

Trinidad and Tobago, the main purchaser of Caricom goods, is unhappy about what it says is its continuing adverse trade balance with its common market partners as a group.

Jamaica, hit by a foreign exchange shortage, has been buying less from Caricom in the last two years. Its 1981 common market imports totalled E.C. 301 million dollars. This declined to 247 million dollars in 1982 and to 141.5 million last year. On the other hand, Kingston has chalked up trade surpluses with Port-of-Spain in 1982 and again last year.

Seaga said he thought Chambers was simply indicating that "in the future it is very likely that it will be much harder to market Trinidadian goods in the big marketplace of Jamaica and there is likely to be a disequilibrium in trade."

Chambers had said Trinidadians were becoming "cynical about regional integration and are reassessing its costs and benefits."

Burnham on Economy, IMF

FL091359 Bridgetown CANA in English 1723 GMT 8 Jul 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 8, CANA -- Guyana remains strongly opposed to the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, but did not raise the issue at the just-ended Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit here for it would have caused a quarrel and achieved nothing, according to Forbes Burnham, the South American Republic's president.

"Our view on Grenada remains what it was from the 22d of October (last year) until now -- that it (the invasion) was a case of naked aggression and an unwillingness of some people to allow it (Grenada) to choose its own road to development," Burnham told reporters. "But what is the point of bringing it up (at the summit) and causing a row about it? Are we likely to persuade any of those who agreed with or joined in the invasion of Grenada to de-invade Grenada?" he added. "History will tell who was right and we await with anxiety the outcome of the Grenada elections (scheduled for later this year)."

The Grenada invasion that ousted an ultraleft-wing military junta which had seized power after the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and key government leaders during an intraparty feud was a very divisive issue for Caricom. Jamaica, Barbados, and member countries of the Caricom subgrouping, the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECA), supported and provided token forces for the invasion, which was opposed by Guyana, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bahamas.

On the economic situation in Guyana, Burnham said his government was still talking with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a support loan to ease the country's serious foreign exchange and balance of payments problem. He could not say precisely how much money Guyana needed, but indicated that the negotiations were not going well.

Said Burnham: "We are continuing discussions with the IMF. Whether we are likely to come to an agreement is in the lap of the gods. Certainly we are not going to break off our negotiations." He said that before a sum could be fixed for an Extended Fund Facility (EFF) from the IMF, a programme had to be settled so that it could be determined "exactly what is the gap that has to be filled."

Guyana has in the past said that stiff IMF conditions for a loan were preventing an agreement, though it had on its own implemented a number of adjustment programmes, including 25 per cent devaluation of the Guyana dollar in January. It has also been rehabilitating a number of key economic sectors, particularly bauxite, which accounts for the bulk of foreign exchange earnings.

But the government has resisted pressure for greater privatization of the economy which is 80 per cent state-owned. "Guyana has absolutely no intention of privatizing the public sector," President Burnham declared, though he noted that foreign companies had been given contracts for specific work relating to the rehabilitation.

Burnham indicated that despite present difficulties, prospects for the Guyana economy were good with a number of new prospects in agriculture, forestry, and mining either coming or soon to come on stream. But he said that Guyana was being hurt by gold smuggling to Brazil and Barbados. It is estimated that 10 million (U.S.) dollars of gold go illegally every month to Barbados and twice the amount to Brazil, he said.

Burnham, whose government has been accused of human rights abuses, said there was no human rights problem in Guyana and that the country was stable. He also said that relations between the government and the Armed Forces were very good when asked about the possibility of a military coup in Guyana. Said the Guyana leader: "As with prayer, all things are possible. But I am not being chauvinistic and nationally narcissistic if I say that stability and relations (with the Army) are greater and better respectively than in any other part of the Caribbean."

Burnham said that agreements reached at the summit for a common protective policy for a number of key products produced in the region would benefit Guyana's agriculture especially. "When you look at it, you see for Guyana...potential benefit for us to increase our production to satisfy the obvious demands there are," he said.

HAITI

COMMUNIST LEADER DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

AU041346 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jun 84 p 10

[Text] Large-scale mass demonstrations have taken place in the last few weeks in several towns in Haiti. Our correspondent in Havana, Attila Seres, talked with Theodore Rene, general secretary of the United Party of the Haitian Communists, about the causes of the wave of demonstrations and the country's domestic situation.

[Seres] A bloody and merciless extreme right regime has been in power in Haiti for more than a quarter of a century. The masses have now taken to the streets and have suffered the resultant severe consequences, including police fire. What has made the people take this step?

[Rene] The wave of demonstrations started on 23 May when the citizens of a small town, Gonaives, took to the streets against the exploitation of the Duvalier dictatorship, the increasing misery, unemployment, and hunger. The police fired into the crowd, as they have done so many times before in the 27-year history of the family dictatorship. The answer of the desperately bitter people was further demonstrations in more and more cities in several of which the demonstrators engaged the police. According to official data, the clashes resulted in 12 dead and approximately 50 wounded.

In order to understand the current wave of demonstrations, it is necessary to know the history of the last quarter of a century of this small Caribbean island country. The current dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, inherited from his father, the famous "Papa Doc," not only power but also the policy of inhuman exploitation. And "Baby Doc" proved to be a good student. He abolished all rights; not a single political party or social or professional organization is allowed to exist, and the Army and the famous head-hunting units, the "Ton-ton Macoutes," are killing people with impunity. And all this for what? In order to maintain the power of some 200 millionaire Haitian families, the lackeys of the U.S. transnational firms.

[Seres] What are the main characteristics of the oft-mentioned Haitian poverty?

[Rene] Haiti is the 13th poorest country in the world, and the poorest in Latin America; 33 percent of the gross national product is in the hands of 0.4 percent of the population, while masses of workers and peasants are working 10-12 hours daily for starvation wages. And they can call themselves lucky, as 40 percent of the adult population are without work and means of support. To make the picture more complete: four-fifths of Haitians are illiterate and almost half of the children suffer from tuberculosis. The government does nothing to ease the indescribable misery. The country is insolvent and covers two-thirds of its budget from Western, especially U.S., money.

[Seres] In view of these circumstances, how is dictator Duvalier able to maintain power?

[Rene] Intimidation has proved to be the most efficient means until now. The country is surrounded by a network of concentration camps. Hundreds of thousands of Haitians have fled, and escape on makeshift boats and rafts, which often ends in tragedy, is continuing today. Everyone who speaks out against the unbearable conditions is arrested, and many of them are killed. In the course of the last 27 years at least 60,000 people have been victims of the terror.

[Seres] Under the influence of the current wave of demonstrations, Duvalier decided to dismiss some high-ranking officials.

[Rene] The aim of this measure is to disarm the mass movement. Duvalier has already made several attempts to make his regime presentable, but he has never succeeded. His regime, which is founded on exploitation and intimidation, is incapable of change. However, everybody knows that the current conditions cannot be maintained with other "milder" methods. As far as the Western powers, first of all the United States, are concerned, from time to time remarks of disapproval are sounded, but nothing else is happening. Keeping the Duvalier regime "alive" is important for Washington from a military point of view, since it is part of the imperialist plans against the progressive forces in the Caribbean area and against Cuba and Nicaragua.

[Seres] How can the United Party of the Haitian Communists remain on its feet under these circumstances?

[Rene] At the end of the 1960's, when Duvalier had all the members of the Central Committee murdered, the international press called us the "party of the executed." Well, since then we have been reborn, and the current mass demonstrations also prove that we are continuing the struggle. Our activists, operating illegally and using mainly the means of verbal agitation, are denouncing the dictatorship in increasingly wider circles; our decisions and appeals from the "underground" are reaching party members and everyone who wishes to cooperate with us in regaining our national pride and independence, in asserting the people's interests, and in reestablishing democratic freedom. The world's progressive public opinion and the solidarity of our fraternal parties constitute invaluable support for our struggle.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ANNOUNCES DEBT RESCHEDULING TALKS IN PARIS

FL071852 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, July 7, CANA -- Jamaica, whose economy is under severe stress, is meeting July 16 and 17 in Paris with major Western creditors for debt rescheduling talks, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said here today. Jamaica is seeking to reschedule U.S. 120 million dollars "in arrears on principle and interest falling due through March 1985," Seaga said.

Seaga did not specify what proposals he would put to the Paris Club, which represents Organisation for Cooperation in Economic Development (OECD) members, but said that he would seek a "medium-term arrangement."

Jamaica has a U.S. 3.1-billion-dollar external debt. Most of it is owed to governments and multilateral institutions and are mainly medium- or long-term. About 13 percent of Jamaica's debt portfolio is held by commercial banks and are short term. However, the country still has to find over U.S. [figure indistinct] million dollars this year to service its debts.

The recent conclusion of a U.S. 150-million-dollar credit facility with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has given Seaga the green light to attempt rescheduling. The IMF package was facilitated by Trinidad and Tobago's refinancing of about U.S. 25 million dollars owed to it by Kingston. It allowed creditor bankers to formalize a year-old agreement in principle to reschedule U.S. 160 million dollars which would have fallen due between June last year and March 1985.

The next move will be to seek refinancing from non-OECD creditors, and Seaga confirmed that his government was in discussions with Venezuela to reschedule U.S. 76 million dollars. Jamaica buys its oil from Venezuela under the Mexico/Venezuela Concessional Oil Facility, but Kingston's foreign exchange problem has hampered its ability to meet its payments.

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE CIVIL SERVICE BY 6,000

FL092110 Bridgetown CANA in English 1913 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 9, CANA -- The Jamaican Government is to cut the size of the civil service by 6,000 and save 40 million (Jca) dollars (1 Jca dollar; 25 cents U.S.) as part of an agreement signed with the International Monetary Fund, THE SUNDAY GLEANER reported.

The reduction, according to the newspaper, is part of the wider economic restructuring programme being undertaken by the conservative Edward Seaga government. Some 4,000 posts are to be made redundant, 1,500 will be phased out, and 350 vacant positions will not be filled.

In addition to the public service staff cuts, THE GLEANER, quoting what it said is an official document, said that the IMF programme calls for the rescheduling of debts with Trinidad and Tobago (an agreement on that was reached recently) and Venezuela and the removal of subsidies by next year from basic food items. Jamaica recently signed an agreement for 12 months with the IMF for 143 million (U.S.) dollars.

PNP CONDEMNS FIREBOMBING, POLITICAL VIOLENCE

FL102130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2010 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 10, CANA -- The main opposition People's National Party (PNP) condemned the firebombing of a constituency office and apparent political violence in which two people were reportedly shot and wounded in incidents over the past few days. In a statement the party said its branch office at Buff Bay, 40 miles east of here in the West Portland constituency, was destroyed yesterday when a fire bomb was thrown into the building.

The office was officially opened two weeks ago. The PNP said it was the second to be attacked in recent times.

In another statement the PNP called for the highest level of investigation into an accident on Sunday in Falmouth, 22 miles east of the resort City of Montego Bay at which alleged JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] activists disrupted a PNP conference, culminating in the shooting of two people and damage to the homes of three citizens. The PNP said its constituency meeting was progressing peacefully Sundy afternoon when the group allegedly invade the premises. The party said the police were called in and the JLP group retreated. However, they later regrouped and proceeded to "terrorize a section of the town." Two people were shot and wounded in the commotion, the party said.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

ST VINCENT LABOR PARTY PRESENTS 13 CANDIDATES

FL101130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, July 9, CANA -- Prime Minister Milton Cato yesterday formally presented his ruling St Vincent Labour Party's (SVLP) 13 candidates for the July 25 general election here to a large crowd of party members and supporters at the grammar school playing field in Kingstown. They include Prime Minister Cato himself; Hudson Tannis, foreign affairs minister; St Clair Dacon, minister of education; Grafton Isaacs, attorney general and minister of legal affairs; Arthur Williams, minister of communication and works; Vincent Beache, minister of trade and agriculture; Peter Ballantyne, minister of health; Ken Browne, minister of home affairs; and Member of Parliament Offord Morris, all of whom won seats at the last general election in 1979.

The others are Valcina Greaves-Ash, a former government senator who was elected to Parliament last September after winning the Central Leeward by-election; Burns Bonadie, junior minister in the Ministry of Trade and Agriculture; accountant John Thompson; and Jem Maloney, a businessman from Bequia, ten miles south of here.

Bonadie and Maloney will be facing the polls for the first time. Thompson was a member of Parliament from 1974-79, but lost his seat in the North Leeward constituency to Calder Williams, then contesting for the New Democratic Party (NDP) of James Mitchell.

Reacting to opposition charges of mismanagement and undemocratic policies, the SVLP candidates pointed to what they said was "the gross mismanagement of the country's economy under the Mitchell-PPP (now defunct People's Progressive Party) alliance government of 1972-74."

In an obvious reference to the socialist ideology of the opposition United People's Movement (UPM) of Oscar Allen and the Movement for National Unity (MNU) of Dr Ralph Gonsalves, as well as earlier attempts at an alliance between the UPM and the NDP, Prime Minister Cato and his colleagues painted a grim picture of life under a socialist regime and reminded Vincentians of the end results of the left-wing rule of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) in Grenada.

But the SVLP candidates stayed clear of "the contempt of court" issue involving Isaacs, attorney general and minister of legal affairs, one of the issues which the other four opposition parties are citing as an indication of the "dictatorial tendencies" of the Cato administration. Cato has resisted calls to sack Isaacs following the privy councils dismissal of the minister's appeal against a contempt of court ruling by the high court.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BWIA ANNOUNCES DAILY FLIGHTS TO GRENADA

FL102316 Bridgetown CANA in English 2153 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 10, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's state-owned airline BWIA International will begin scheduled services to Grenada on July 20, a statement from the airline said here today. The airline said it would operate two flights daily to Grenada's Pearls Airport.

The flights will depart from [word indistinct] daily at 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., while the return flights will depart from Grenada at 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

The airline said the new service had been integrated in the BWIA system which would facilitate easy connections for passengers from any point in the BWIA system. "Already the airline has put in place a full range of holiday package tours to boost its revenues on this, its new destination," the statement said.

GROUP CALLS FOR RETENTION OF MILITARY IN POWER

FL071314 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] In Suriname, leaders of the so-called (Standfast) Movement state that the military should retain the highest authority in that country for the present. In a report just published, a formal parliament is considered, which would have only an advisory and semi-judiciary function. The members of the proposed parliament would be chosen partly through elections, partly [word indistinct], and partly by the military.

ARRON, LACHMON PLAN DEMOCRATIZATION PROGRAM

PM031121 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Jun 84 p 4

[ANP report: "Plan by Lachmon and Arron for Suriname"]

[Text] Paramaribo The Hague, 27 Jun -- The leaders of two "old Surinamese political parties have drawn up a joint democratization program and presented it to army leader Bouterse, well informed sources report.

In their plan former Prime Minister Henck Arron and Jaggernath Lachmon, leaders of the -- officially banned -- Suriname National Party (NSP) and the Progressive Reform Party (VHP), propose genuine secret elections to a National Assembly carried out without threat or compulsion. Political parties subject to rules guaranteeing their democratic functioning would be allowed to take part in these elections.

In their proposed state structure Arron and Lachmon leave room for the army leadership, because "the military power factor must be considered a fact."

According to the plan the army leadership would have three representatives on a Council of State which would also contain the prime minister and the chairman of the National Assembly. The responsibilities of this council would be "general democratic control." For this the council would have to be given "ordinary and extraordinary powers of intervention." The former means a sort of power to point out or give advice on matters which do not fit in with democracy and must therefore be corrected. The extraordinary powers of intervention are the possibility in certain cases of instructing the president to call a referendum on whether or not to dissolve the National Assembly.

Through their preponderance in the council of state the military authorities would be given a specific task "protector of democracy," not through military intervention, but through the constitution.

This is the first time since the 25 February 1980 military coup which put an end to the Arron government, that the leaders of the NPS and VHP have involved themselves in political debate. The democratization program which is dated 25 May 1984 was drawn up after talks between the army leadership and the VHP. As far as is known the NPS was not involved in these talks, but the plan has been signed by Arron and Lachmon.

Political observers are skeptical about the possibility of the plan's being accepted by the military leadership. The plan was submitted a month ago and up to now has still not been made public. This could mean that the military finds little in the plan.

Before the 1980 coup and NPS and the VHP largely dominated political life in Suriname. Arron and Lachmon say in their document that "not everyone" felt that the government and parliament functioned correctly and that in particular "the representativeness of parliament and consequently the continued existence of the government" were sometimes strongly questioned.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMISTS APPROVE RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN DEBT

PA100258 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Latin American countries should try to renegotiate their foreign debt collectively and should maintain a common front in this respect. This was one of the fundamental resolutions approved by the Omar Torrijos Herrera Fifth Central American and Caribbean Economic Congress, which ended yesterday at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center.

The resolution was submitted by the Nicaraguan Assocation of Economists and was unanimously approved by the more than 200 delegates from 12 countries who attended the Congress.

In the resolution, the Central American and Caribbean econominists declare that the foreign debt cannot be paid if it affects the Central American people's standard of living.

CHILE

TRADE RESUMED WITH FALKLAND ISLANDS

PY101610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Punta Arenas, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Punta Arenas maritime authorities report today that Chile has sent a 730-ton shipment of lumber, coal, and gas and oxygen containers to the Malvinas Islands, thus resuming the exportation of Chilean goods to the islands. Trade has been suspended for 2 years due to the war that Argentina and Great Britain fought over the Atlantic archipelago.

It was reported that the shipment, worth $168,000, was taken aboard the Dutch ship Aes, which was loaded at the southern city of Punta Arenas, the Chilean city that is closest to the Malvinas.

ECUADOR

VESSELS TO JOIN COLOMBIAN-U.S. MANEUVERS

PA071354 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Two National Navy corvettes and a submarine weighed anchor for Panama to join the Colombian and U.S. vessels that will conduct joint maneuvers between 9 and 14 July. The vessels are headed for waters off the Colombian-Ecuadoran border.

GUYANA

N. KOREANS ARRIVE TO BEGIN WORK ON PROJECT

FL102358 Bridgetown CANA in English 1612 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 10, CANA -- Ten North Korean technicians have arrived here to work on a giant drainage and irrigation project east of here, a government spokesman said. The Koreans will work on the Mahaicony-Abary-Rice Development Scheme (MARDS), 49 miles east of here, which is part of a giant agricultural project to bring over 200,000 acres of land under cultivation.

"The technicians will be working along with their Guyanese counterparts in designing the irrigation scheme and will supervise the construction work," the official of the Department of International Economic Cooperation (DIEC) told CANA.

He said the MARDS scheme is one of several ventures ear-marked for assistance from North Korea in the programme outlined by a joint commission between the two countries. Another 10 engineers from the DPRK are due on July 19 in connection with the construction of a 3,000 kilowatt hydropower scheme in Guyana's north west district in an area called Eclipse Falls. Part of the group will carry out exploration and exploitation of manganese deposits in the north western region of Guyana, while another set will try to quantify the extent and nature of the iron ore and gold deposits in the mineral rich Mazaruni area, part of the Essequibo region claimed by neighbouring Venezuela.

URUGUAY

COLONEL FREED AFTER 8 YEARS IN PRISON

PY030232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Jul (EFE) -- A Uruguayan military court today ordered the release of Colonel Carlos Zufriategui who has spent 8 years in prison on charges of being involved in an insurrection. Shortly after the 1973 coup, Zufriategui had attended an opposition rally jointly with Broad Front leader Liber Seregni, who was released last March.